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Grange Is Told State Medicine Is Real Threat

Rural electrification and crop insurance commended at National Convention.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 17—Commending some of the Administration's farm measures, the Grange's Washington representative, Fred Brenckman, arriving here fresh from the capital, cautioned delegates to the National Grange Convention today to consider carefully some proposed legislation that threatens, in his opinion, to run counter to this farm organization's traditional stand against Federal compulsion in individual affairs.

This is a plan for public medical care through the Social Security Act. Last year the Grange went on record as opposed to compulsory features of the Soil Conservation Act, and advised legislation based on voluntary co-operation by farmers. He recalled in the light of developments, it is likely to reaffirm this stand with increased emphasis, for many delegates, regardless of their own political views, regard recent Republican victories in a number of important agricultural areas as a vindication of their organization's position last year against compulsory crop control, and are more convinced than ever that forcible regulation won't work.

Points Out New Danger

Today, the Grange's legislative representative pointed out the possibility of another form of apparent regimentation being authorized by Congress through the adoption of a program for public medical care.

In his legislative report on this matter, as on others, Mr. Brenckman avoided expressing opinions of his own. He simply noted that Congress is expected to be asked at its coming session to deal with the subject, and he urged Grangers to give the matter "the most careful consideration before any action is taken."

However, in a recent radio address, Mr. Brenckman spoke emphatically on the dangers of state medicine and before this convention is over he is expected to have his say along similar lines.

A sturdy Pennsylvanian, not easily carried along by the current, he pointed out in this radio talk that some better means should be found for aiding those who cannot now afford a doctor.

"I think we should be on our guard against what is known as state medicine," said Mr. Brenckman at that time. "There should be freedom of choice in selecting a physician and the people should not be asked to support through heavy taxation doctors whom they might neither want nor trust. Medical care should not be made the football of politics, with the doctors becoming a ward heeler, nor should those who are able to pay their own way be provided with a physician at public expense."

Urges Fewer Specialists

He advanced a proposal, put forward by the Grange about 10 years ago, for a less expensive system of medical education which would train more general practitioners instead of more specialists.

Looking over recent farm legislation and its results, Mr. Brenckman singled out for particular commendation the rural electrification program carried on by the R. E. A. He reported with satisfaction that loans for 475 projects amounting to about $153,000,000 had been made, and that the total figure reached this autumn was double the total reached a year ago.

As for crop insurance on wheat, which the Grange favors, and which is to go into effect next year for those farmers who wish to take it out, Mr. Brenckman pointed out a difficulty ahead. Many wheat farmers, he said, are in financial distress and will not be able to pay for any insurance on their crops.

He regretted also that a rule had been adopted by the Crop Insurance Corporation to the effect that only those farmers were eligible to take insurance who co-operate in the Soil Conservation Act.

He cautioned members to be on the watch against bills in the state legislatures convening next year which would impose prohibitory taxation and regulation upon farmers' trucks.

Dorothea Kahn

Farmers Hear of New AAA

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Harry L. Brown said today a "vigorous effort" would be made by the next Congress "to substitute another act for the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or to amend the present legislation."

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Reich Presses Czechs For More Territory

Demand reported in Prague for small areas of military or economic importance — Indignation in Republic over new 'zone' but resistance is believed impossible.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 17—Germany is pressing Czechoslovakia to cede additional small strips of territory in Bohemia and Slovakia—valuable for strategic and economic reasons but almost entirely inhabited by Czechs and Slovaks, according to reliable information here today.

In Slovakia, demands include the surrender of the old Slovak town of Thaben on the Czech side of the Danube north of Bratislava, and some suburbs of Bratislava, among them Karldorf where the Bratislava waterworks are situated. The request for Thaben, it is understood, was made by the Germans to build a river harbor there, though in view of the proximity of the Slovak capital this would naturally cripple seriously Bratislava's Danube trade.

To cede some 140 other small villages demanded would mean cutting off Bratislava from its hinterland, and in a very short time it would be absolutely controlled by Germany if not actually in its hands.

The Reich is also demanding that Domazlice in the Bohemian Forest should be surrendered in exchange for a smaller strip of territory south of the town of Pilsen, which would enable the railway line here now running through a piece of German territory to be entirely Czech again.

Domazlice is a very old Czech section, occupied by them for centuries, where peasant costumes are still commonly worn. But from a German viewpoint, Domazlice is strategically important since it occupies a high position surrounded on three sides by Germany. To hand this over would mean the addition of another 40,000 Czechs to the 800,000 already included within the new Reich frontiers that supposedly were established on ethnographical grounds at Munich.

These new demands have not been published in the press here but they are nevertheless known to a large section of the population which indignantly describes them as the "sixth zone." But that nothing can be done to oppose the Reich is clear since England and France promised to guarantee the frontiers of this republic from the first, even when it was not clear what such frontiers would be. Italy is hardly likely to intervene against Germany on such an issue.

Germany has notified the Prague Government that it will appreciate the preservation of the so-called "German University" in Prague. Founded in 1348, it is the oldest in Europe.

In return, Germany offers to guarantee unhampered continuance of Czech schools in the ceded territories.

Prize for 'Good' Industries: 'Incentive Taxation' Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — Why should taxation always be used to punish industry? Why shouldn't it be used to encourage industry?

That is the question that is going to be asked by a brand new investigation just starting in Washington, run by Senators and backed by important business elements, and having as its goal the spreading of steadier employment, more regular hours, and a share for labor in the fruits of its own product.

"Incentive taxation" — those are two words which may soon be an important factor in American fiscal policies. Beginning next week the Herring-Vandenberg Senate Committee starts taking testimony in its $30,000 investigation of profit-sharing in industry, while it is learned that the idea of incentive taxation has already found sympathy in the Business Advisory Council which is a connecting link between the Department of Commerce and big business.

Vandenberg's Plan

The man behind the plan is Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, a potential Presidential candidate and a legislator with a reputation of forcible expression and constructive approach. Because this is a Democratic Administration, the Chairman of the new investigation is a Democrat—Senator Clyde L. Herring of Iowa, and so is the third member of the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado.

The first witness next Monday will be Richard R. Deupree, President of Procter and Gamble, the soap company which started profit sharing among employees as far back as 1888, and that went even further in 1923 when it instituted a guaranteed annual income.

Fords May Testify

It may happen that Henry Ford or Edsel Ford will come to Washington to testify. Donald Despain, Director of the Committee's survey, which has been going on quietly all summer, has been in touch with Detroit automobile leaders and expects something of the sort. Other witnesses will be William Green, head of the A. F. of L., and Alfred P. Sloan, of General Motors.

It is estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 industrial units are now practicing profit sharing of one sort or another. And that leads up to the second part of the survey.

Why shouldn't the big firms that adopt this practice, which everybody agrees is advisable and valuable, have the benefit of taxation reduction? Why shouldn't taxation be used, in other words, as an incentive to progress instead of as a punitive measure? The Committee doesn't commit itself in advance to answering this question, but it plans to heap up evidence from all sides, for and against, and help Congress and the public decide the matter for itself.

It has become known incidentally that the Roper Business Advisory Council is interested in the problem and that some members of it are enthusiastic. So far it is very roughly outlined, and no specific proposal has been advanced.

C.I.O. Pledges Greater Union Responsibility

Observance of contracts, outlawing of 'runaway' strikes promised by Lewis group.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17—The rigorous observance of contracts with employers, frequently a troubled problem in a new, impetuous, and as yet undisciplined labor union, was unequivocally indorsed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its initial series of formal resolutions.

This pledge reinforces a similar renunciation of the unauthorized or runaway strike written into the new C. I. O. constitution, adopted yesterday.

In addition the Executive Board of the C. I. O. is given authority to intervene whenever any of its unions is "conducting its affairs and activities contrary to the provisions of the constitution." The Board can investigate, recommend action to the union, and if the advice is ignored can ask the next C. I. O. convention to take measures.

These provisions are made by the new C. I. O. in an effort to build up union responsibility.

Problem Not Solved

Nevertheless, the problem of the spontaneous strike of a group of the rank and file taken without the authority of the national officers, still remained a ponderable one as was indicated by some delegates of new unions where the runaway strike has led to difficulties. They discounted the new resolution and declared that their policy had always been to abide by contracts, but that when employers put undue pressure on workers, the workers rebelled.

This is the resolution:

"Resolved: That itis the unshakable policy of the C. I. O. and its affiliated organizations to adhere to their contractural obligations in letter and in spirit and the C. I. O. undertakes to throw its full weight and influence into the balance to affect such adherence."

Thus the C. I. O. put in writing and stood committed today to a policy toward which its leader, John L. Lewis, and his staff have stood and worked during the last few turbulent years. It was the delegates themselves who this time gave their formal assent.

Saying that perhaps no other organization in the C. I. O. had suffered more from breaking of contracts than his own, Homer Martin, President of the Automobile Workers, who has championed contracts, took the floor on the resolution to reiterate his stand for agreements.

Union Responsibility

"We recognize our responsibility in carrying out contracts," he told the delegates. "We do stand for this fundamental principle of trade unionism."

He attributed part of his union's strike difficulties to failure of companies or their foremen to adjust themselves to their new relations with a union.

In brief, a new moral restraint has been created. Besides that, Mr. Lewis and his Board have been given official power to step into bad situations.

Apparently it will take more time to consolidate self-control through-

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Russians Hailed Their Long Flight

Wide World

But Moscow Now Restricts Record Attempts

Fliers Had to Be Rescued by Air Squadron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The recent nonstop long-distance-flight record obtained by three Russian women played an important part in the Government's recent decree limiting further attempts at record flights.

The fliers, Valentina Grizadubova, Capt. Paulina Osipenko, and Lieut. Marina Raskova, took off Sept. 24 for a nonstop flight from Moscow to Khabarovsk on the northeast tip of the Manchu-Siberian frontier, but were forced down after 4,031 miles, and were only rescued after a search squadron of 50 planes had located them in a swamp.

After a gala reception in the Capital, Mr. Stalin said the lives of pilots "are more precious to us than any records," and ordered such enterprises stopped.

Funds Ready for Migration of Jews; Their Trade in Reich Pauperized

Rapid change in ownership made—Remaining wealth to be exchanged for German securities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 17—Completion of anti-Jewish measures, following the recent decrees aimed at excluding Jews from Germany's economic life, will reduce them to the status of a pauper community, leaving only a small proportion of the wealthiest to live as "petits rentiers," it is inferred from the statement of Dr. Walther Funk, Reichsminister of Economics, at yesterday's meeting of the Reich's Industrial Council.

So rapid has been the change of ownership since last week's outrages that today Dr. Funk can declare that Jewish businesses to the value of 200,000,000 marks (about $80,000,000) already have been transferred to Aryans.

According to official estimates, the remaining Jewish wealth here amounts to five or six billion marks and it is to be transferred in return for securities bearing interest at a fixed rate. Dr. Funk did not, however, state either the rate of interest or the conditions of this transfer, but it evidently follows the plan already mentioned in economic circles here some months ago.

Care Needed on Estimates

In order that abroad there shall be no misunderstanding regarding the position of Jewish wealth here today it must be repeated that the official estimates give a total considerably at variance with "actual" conditions.

Official totals vary from the present situation in the same way as would the returns of a hay and corn merchant who quoted his sales for days before the horse had been superseded by the automobile, or from a man who included in his assets a large sum for good will which long ago had disappeared.

Yester-week's outrages and the fact that there will be very little financial difference between Aryanization and outright liquidation of Jewish business have considerably reduced the value of Jewish property to a point below theoretical statistics.

According to the Associated Press, Jewish estimates in Berlin were that 56,000 of their number had been arrested, an increase from the 40,000 figure they gave previously.

Jews in a majority of cases are not allowed to continue to run their businesses, but nevertheless they must continue to pay salaries and wages to Dec. 31 next.

Regarding the 1,000,000,000 marks to be imposed upon Jews as damages for last week's outrages, it is still

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Britain studies benefit of refugee influx; Rumanian minority question eased by greater freedom; Holsti's resignation in Finland laid to pressure from Reich; Holland's Jews raising fund: Page 5.

Elimination of Jews In Danzig Ordered

By the Associated Press

Free City of Danzig, Nov. 17

Albert Forster, National Socialist leader of Danzig, today announced that preparations were being made for the elimination of Jews from Danzig in accordance with the Nuremberg laws, the 1935 code adopted by Germany's National Socialists respecting Jews.

Herr Forster said no distinction was being made between German and Polish Jews. He said the Danzig Government also would take measures against undesirable immigration of Jews from Germany and Poland.

Impetus given to scheme to remove 100,000 a year from Reich over five-year period.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Plans for the early removal of many thousands of Jews from Germany are beginning to assume tangible form out of the intensified negotiations resulting from last week's persecutions.

The efforts of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in London and of American diplomatic activity here have brought to the fore a plan under which Jews would be removed from Germany at the rate of 100,000 per year over a five-year period.

Possibilities of finding some empty place on the earth's surface where large numbers of German refugees could be accommodated in a mass migration are still under examination, but are looked upon as being of too uncertain immediate value. What is considered practical is the plan for getting refugees out of Germany under a program which will assure the removal of the great bulk before 1944.

The Intergovernmental Committee headed by George Rublee and assisted by Robert Pell has been working on the plan in London since

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U.S. and Britain Draw Closer In World Affairs

New co-operation is seen in trade agreement and common concern over plight of Jews.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Two common interests bound Britain and the United States measurably closer in an unsteady world today—the signing this afternoon of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement, and the speedy shaping of a joint program to relieve the German Jewish refugee problem.

The trade agreement links the great economic orbits of the two nations more closely together and strengthens vastly the weight and influence of free trade doctrines against the rival autarchic trade doctrines of totalitarian states.

Only second in importance as an instance of co-operation is the common search for drastic and early solution to the German refugee problem, a search which under the goading of heavy persecution in Germany has driven the two Governments toward a meeting of minds which until the past few days had appeared hopeless.

Trade Agreement

The intrinsic importance of the trade agreement signing is to be heightened by deliberate dramatization. What in previous similar instances was treated as a routine step was today being transformed in the event of the British agreement into a diplomatic spectacle such as Washington has not seen in a decade or more.

By every means available the stage setting expressed the basic feeling in diplomatic circles that conclusion of these trade agreements over which negotiators have labored for more than a year signalizes something far more than a mere whittling away here and there of trade barriers between Britain and the United States.

The trade benefits may be important commercially. Long-choked American markets in Britain will be reopened. The American farmer is scheduled to regain much of his lost ground overseas. And the United States will take down some of the barricades which have destroyed old British markets on this side of the Atlantic.

Political Implications

Yet there is no ignoring the fact that today when the agreements are signed these commercial prospects weigh less heavily than the intangible political implications. These cannot be expressed categorically. No one knows just what lies ahead. What is certain is that for the first time in many months there is a solid foundation under diplomatic relations between Washington and London — a common meeting ground—a common field of interest.

The very absence of any such common meeting ground has been a major factor in world events since the resignation of Anthony Eden from the British Cabinet. All close to the workings of diplomacy are familiar with the cross purposes, suspicions, jealousies, resentments which have impacted the channels between Washington and London. Many efforts have been made from both sides for closer co-operation. But the fact remains that from the day Mr. Eden left the Foreign Office Washington has felt that London was pursuing policies which could not be heartily approved or seconded from here. There has been a conscious effort in Washington to avoid upsetting British policies, but no enthusiasm, no feeling that the United States could have any part in them other than that of a judicious observer.

A New Feeling

The trade agreements do not wipe all this out at once. But they create a broad new field of common interest at the same time when equal reactions throughout both nations to persecution of minorities in Germany is forcing the two Governments to co-operation on that issue as well. Trade, and sympathy for the Jewish tragedy, open up fields of mutual interest which may become the basis of a real and significant enlarging of the orbit of co-operation.

It would be a mistake to assume too much at this stage. There remain many vital conflicts of viewpoint and interest between the two capitals. Britain signed its accord with Italy only yesterday—a step which is viewed coldly here. It is an open secret that London was told expressly that the two documents should not be signed on the same

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Canada expects expanded gains under U. S. pact: Page 7.

Intimate Message from Washington

Home Town C. I. O. Local Fusses and Fumes at Its Meetings—Not Communistic, More Like a Grange, Just Folks

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 17

The meeting is called for 8:30 and everyone has taken the precaution to be late, so it really starts at 9:30. The chairman raps his gavel and the debaters start like men in a race. This controversy will go on, heated, verbose and often inconsequential, till 12. The slow-thinking chairman accentuates the delay by uncertain rulings. It is immensely tedious and yet 50 or 75 people have stayed away from the movies to be present.

What is this meeting? It is the monthly gathering of a particular C. I. O. local in almost any town. The national convention is going on now at Pittsburgh, but perhaps this typical local meeting gives a better understanding of a controversial subject. These people, as individuals, are not very terrifying. They do not look like radicals or Communists. They are just average folk. If they have a common trait it is a knack of getting into parliamentary snarls, for which their ability amounts to positive genius. There are amendments to amendments. My, how the chairman sweats!

It is obvious that many speakers have never talked in public before; this shows either in hesitant shyness or in a ranting style as the talker becomes intoxicated by his new power. It may be very educational, but it slows debate. The real progress is often achieved by quiet, patient members, many of them women.

The point of it all is that this group would not be meeting here at all tonight, for noisy debate, if it weren't for the C. I. O. Four or five years ago the American trade union membership amounted to about 4,000,000 workers. Today it has doubled, and this typical mushroom union is a result.

Strong on Paper

This particular union, it seems, has been fairly successful—at least on paper. There are signed contracts with each employer in its particular line in town. But that tells only part of the story. The union is inexperienced and factional. Worst of all, there is apathy. This is a worse antagonist than any employer. Some workers whose wages have been boosted and whose hours have been cut, won't join up. Others who have joined, it appears, won't pay dues, and don't attend meetings. (One wonders how many of the latter are carried on the official rolls at Pittsburgh, where total C. I. O. membership is set at 4,000,000?)

First-hand experience like this—so rare, alas, among all the millions who debate unionism!—forces the average spectator to take out certain nicely wrapped preconceptions and dust them off. Union meetings are going on all over the land today, very much like this. They are a major social phenomenon. Has the spectator hitherto had a formless dread of the C. I. O.? Is it an epithet to him, rather than a name? It is hard to look at these struggling folk and not lose some antagonism! On the other hand, has the inexperienced spectator approached the subject with nothing but a rosy faith in "the masses"? He will learn here suddenly sobering facts. A Dickens could draw a superb caricature of some of these awkward debaters, tangled in the flypaper of parliamentary procedure. A Dickens might find a deeper significance, too, for after all, some of these modest workers joined the union at the risk of their very job, and when a man risks his livelihood for a Cause he risks as much as a Rockefeller. Maybe someday somebody will put up a monument to the Labor Patriot.

Need for Leadership

One comes away with all sorts of thoughts. Obviously, what they need is a parliamentary dictator. Indeed, it is a temptation for any inexperienced and contentious group to create a "Strong Man." In this microcosm we find the genesis of John L. Lewis. One must agree, too, that there is opportunity here for radical boring from within. Anyone acquainted with current labor practice, particularly in turbulent new unions, must recognize the possibility.

And yet, like so many other quick generalizations, this one has its other side. These workers are not docile folk. Their very argument tells that. They would never suit Stalin nor Hitler, and these gentlemen would not suit them. Listen to them for half an hour and you will decide they would bring Communism or Nazism crashing in a week!

They are not like British trade unions either; labor in England is an old-established, going concern. In fact, this phenomenon is simply American. Like it or not, it is as native as hominy grits, or the Townsend Plan. And that brings us to our conclusion. This mushroom C. I. O. local may or may not survive, and may or may not be well-advised, but it is no use calling it alien and subversive and it is silly to think of it as groping for dictatorship instead of industrial democracy. The same difficulties that beset Unionism are the same difficulties that beset Democracy. That may not be evident at Pittsburgh, but it is evident back home at the C. I. O. local meeting, with all its strength and weakness.

N. E. Governors Hear Plea For Yankee Independence

Summoned by the Governors of the six New England states, nearly 1,000 business, professional and political leaders attending the fourteenth annual New England Conference at Hotel Statler today heard Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont appeal for a resurgence of those qualities of self reliance and enterprise that so long distinguished this area North of New Yark and East of the Hudson.

They also heard Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, warn that unless there is a return of the old co-operative approach in private enterprise that at least one vital national industry, railroads, must be taken over by the Federal Government.

Senator Wheeler criticized the management of many of the smaller roads, including some in New England, asserting that in prosperous times they speculated in stocks and securities at tremendous expense.

Acted as Town Meeting

The two-day Conference over which the Governors preside is the parent group for the New England Council. It is described as a Town Meeting to analyze problems facing New England and to formulate ways of meeting them. The Council then puts these policies into effect during the balance of the year.

Although the recent hurricane has left New England with substantial cares of its own, and most of the speakers dwelled on various aspects of that problem, this year's Conference was dominated by concern over the world situation.

If it is possible to give the essence of the suggestions of the speakers for meeting this world picture, it would be that they urged more co-operation, more good will, more individual reliance and less pressure.

In fact, a whole mellow philosophical approach was recommended by Governor Cross.

"The qualities of self-reliance," he said, "and independence developed in the first settlers by the hazards of their existence are still mighty forces in our civilization, but in late years all these qualities have lost a good deal of their power as a result of the rise of widespread industrial civilization."

Penalty of Centralization

Making his case very clear, Governor Cross continued, "The Puritans and the Pilgrims would not have understood a proposition whereby a person who reaches a certain age shall receive $200 a month provided he spends it at once for goods."

One way in which the old desire for independence might fight effective application at this moment was advanced by Gov. George D.

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Workers at 40 Are Declared Just at Prime of Usefulness

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17 (AP)—Life begins at 40 in the matter of workers' usefulness to industry, Paul Griffith of Washington, D. C., American Legion re-employment director, said here yesterday.

"The contention that men and women reaching the 40-year age group no longer are assets to industry," he said, "has been disproven definitely."

Mr. Griffith spoke to Commanders and Adjutants of the Legion's 58 state and territorial departments ending a three-day conference at national headquarters. The Executive Committee will meet tomorrow.

The Re-employment Director traced efforts of the Legion to find jobs for World War veterans in civil service and private industry. The last two national conventions have made this a major part of the program.

He told the conference, studies by the National Committee on Employment of Older Workers, appointed by the Secretary of Labor; National Association of Manufacturers, and university researchers had shown the average worker at 40, because of his maturity and greater stability and responsibility, was just reaching the prime of his usefulness.

"Skill and experience are required to balance deftness and speed," Mr. Griffith explained. "Practically all progress in industry, government and all other lines of human endeavor can be traced to the thought born of the experience of the older mind, and future progress is dependent upon that same skill and experience."

Meanwhile, the American Legion was pledged to uphold President Roosevelt's policies in the international situation as its National Executive Committee began a two-day meeting today.

In the Boston Section:

- Uses of Relief Funds Attacked.
- Drive to Prevent Appointment of 39 State Employees.
- Protests Against Wave of WPA Dismissals.
- Flood Patrols Urged for Massachusetts.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

U. S. and Britain: Closer Ties In World Affairs Emerging

(Continued from Page 1)

day. Washington wants no part by even remote implication in the Italian accord and feels that London's action in signing the Italian document just one day in advance of the American trade agreement was pressing matters a bit hard.

Deep Concern Expressed

The whole Chamberlain program of appeasement with Germany has been looked upon here with an attitude which varied at times from tolerant skepticism to resentful disapproval. The suspicion that London was planning to offer Germany some colonies on the West Coast of Africa has been current in the State Department and the cause of deep concern for months. With many exceptions American diplomacy has tended consistently to feel that the Chamberlain policy was a policy with which the United States could not co-operate.

Now the situation shows signs of beginning to change. London reports indicate a changed attitude there towards colonies and a developing feeling that appeasement with Germany may no longer be possible. Such reports serve to stimulate at once an assumption of greater potential common interest with London, of new and opening horizons.

But it is premature to speculate on what lies beyond those opening horizons. For anyone to jump to the conclusion that repeal of the Johnson Act, or any other such tangible step such as liquidation of the war debt question, is now in sight would be foolish. All that is certain is that two solid points of common interest have been forged which appear to change the atmosphere between London and Washington. In this improved atmosphere much could be done.

U. S. Viewpoint

The degree of difference of point of view in past days has probably not been appreciated outside of quarters close to the State Department and White House. The fact is that President Roosevelt's extraordinary criticism of Germany's persecution of Jews and Catholics was intended incidentally as a challenge to the Chamberlain policy of appeasement with Germany. The implications to the internal political situation in England was appreciated and weighed before the statement was issued. There would be no regrets at the White House if Prime Minister Chamberlain were forced either to reorientate his policy toward Germany or resign.

Thus the ability of the two Governments to come to terms on a trade agreement is not only encouraging, but an extraordinary accomplishment in view of the obstacles to a general meeting of minds. Despite all these differences they have gotten together on a trade agreement. It can lead, if there is a continued desire on both sides, to far closer relations. Such a development has implications to the general world situation which are momentous. They remain in the future. But Washington today recognizes the potential importance of this new meeting of minds by dressing up the signing of the new trade agreement with all the trappings of diplomacy—a tribute to the importance of Anglo-American relations to the world, whether good or bad.

Britain Praises Pact

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Great Britain today welcomed the impending signing of its trade agreement with the United States as a further step on the road to active Anglo-American co-operation in a troubled world.

The Government, it was understood, also hoped the agreement would serve to prepare American opinion for an eventual war debt settlement releasing Britain from the terms of the Johnson Act (which forbids defaulting debtor nations floating loans in the United States).

Although officials expected the agreement to increase trade between the two countries, they were represented as attaching to it symbolic rather than economic importance.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons that the new agreement would be published before the Commons adjourned tonight, probably about 11 p. m.

Last July 27 Mr. Chamberlain said he felt the pending treaty, if concluded, "may prove to be the forerunner of a policy of wider application."

MONITOR READERS

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Turkey Holds Key to Converging Aims of Three Great Empires

British and German loans indicate importance of Istanbul as a bulwark against Russians.

British interests helped by turning Reich toward Ukraine and away from Turkish territory.

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Premier Chamberlain returned from Munich on Sept. 30, announcing that he had procured "peace for our time," he clearly did not intend to convey the impression that this desired goal had been attained by the stroke of the Munich pen alone. What he apparently did imply was that Munich had been a great enabling move, bringing into action a line of policy by which his Government saw a way to procuring a lasting peace.

The nature of this policy has not been—and may never be—publicly divulged. It is part of a program of power politics, and in power politics the public, for sufficiently obvious reasons, can have no part save that of distant spectator—or, in case of false move, that of soldier. Nevertheless, the moves sometimes appear on the surface and from such outcroppings it is often possible to piece together the whole.

On Oct. 7 last it became known that Germany had arranged for a credit of $60,000,000 to Turkey to be used partly to buy a couple of German-built submarines, German railroad material, and other commodities. Five months before, Britain had arranged for Turkey a loan of $80,000,000, with orders for British machinery and war vessels, three destroyers and four submarines.

Gateway to East and West

Now the appearance of Turkey in any of these political combinations is usually significant, as will be at once clear from the accompanying map. Turkey holds, in Istanbul (Constantinople) a narrow, bottle-neck gateway between west and east, control of which has been a major object of the three great European empires—Britain, Germany, and Russia.

Britain, believing that its Mediterranean "life line" to India is at the mercy of whatever power holds the Dardanelles and the long coastline of Asia Minor, has consistently worked to have this strategic point in charge of a weak power, susceptible to reasonable control. Both Russia and Germany have been strong candidates for the territory—Russia seeing in it a direction of natural expansion southward among the small Slav states of the Balkans, to the great warm water port controlling the route to its Black Sea coasts, Germany finding it a direction of natural expansion of influence southeastward via Constantinople to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf.

Russia, of the two, has usually been considered by British the more dangerous at this point, partly because Russia has a common frontier with Turkey, partly because it is more distant from Britain, and therefore more difficult to check. Britain may be driven to side with Russia, as in 1914, when the Berlin-Baghdad project seemed the greater immediate danger, but the elimination of the danger from Germany immediately revives with redoubled force the old fears of what Russia may have up its sleeve.

Looking at the European situation in this light, it is clear that British policy has seen slight help in a Little Entente set up by France to hold Germany in a weakened condition, or even in a League of Nations expected by France to preserve a hard and fast status quo—Mr. Chamberlain intimated immediately before Munich that a proper use of the revisionary Article XIX of the Covenant might have rendered the League unexceptionable. On the other hand, Germany, in British eyes, as a check to Russia, had a mission to fulfill that could not be taken over by France or any other country.

Likened to Era of Disraeli

Britain in the middle seventies was politically in a state of confusion very similar to the condition of the country today, and for similar reasons. Premier Disraeli, seeing Turkey give way before the Russians in the Russo-Turkish war of 1876 was ready to order the fleet to strike for Turkey. He was backed by the south, by London's "clubland" and by the Queen. The opposition centered in the north—where as it happens Mr. Chamberlain today finds his main opposition, led by the two leading northern organs, the Manchester Guardian and the Yorkshire Post. It was led by Gladstone, who was cheered in the north while his house in London was being stoned, and who on account of Turkish ill-treatment of subject races objected to having Britain fight for the Sultan. At Berlin in 1878 Disraeli contrived a peace that effectively blocked Russia, left Turkey a residue of power and, to the nation's intense relief, avoided war. He returned announcing "peace with honor."

It is now becoming apparent that Mr. Chamberlain, in returning from Munich with Disraeli's words on his lips was thinking, not so much of Cechoslovakia's part of the deal, but of the fact that he had found means of putting Germany in a position to hold Russia in check. And he had done so by turning Germany, not southeast toward Turkey, but primarily in a more northerly direction through Czechoslovakia toward the Ukraine.

On the surface it may appear that there was less challenge from Russia than from Germany. But, so far as the vital Turkish problem is concerned, Britain felt more reason to mistrust Russia, not for its experiments in Communism, but for its obvious efforts to woo Turkey—efforts that were reciprocated—particularly since the Russo-Turkish alliance was renewed three years ago. Immediately after the renewal Britain was prompting Turkey to demand freedom to rearm the Dardanelles—a move which at least gives Turkey or its sponsors power to bottle up the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

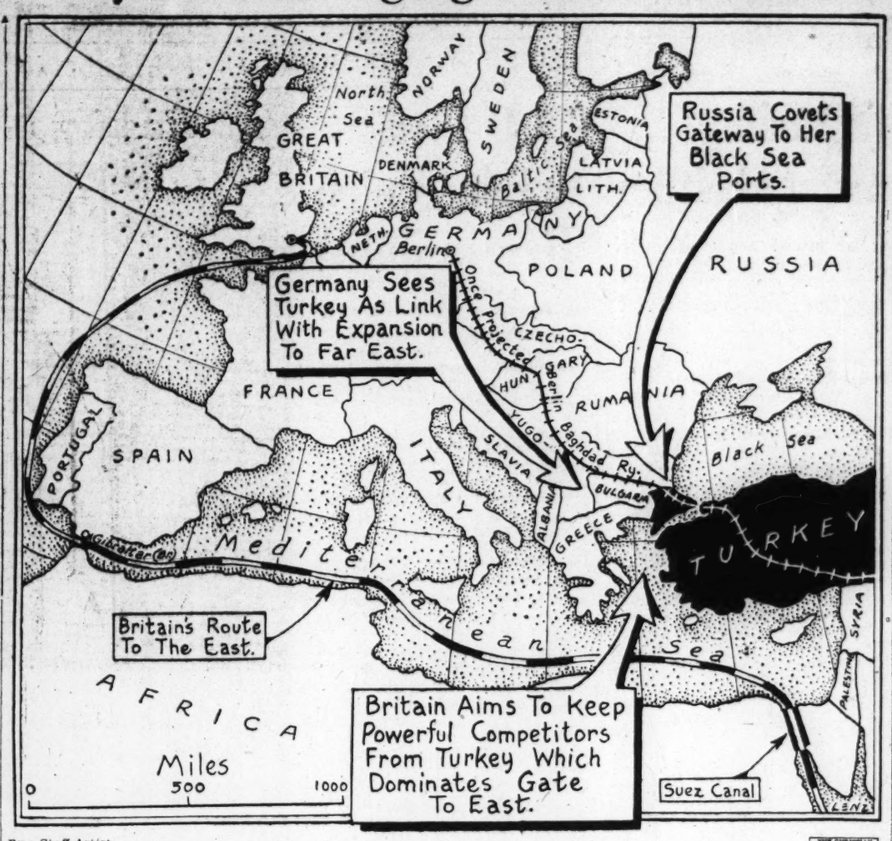
There remains, then, the question of how in the British view Germany in its turn can be held in check.

Will Munich Pact Stand?

The Treaty of Berlin in 1878, through an unscheduled event, developed a flaw, which precipitated the catastrophe of 1914. The unexpected event was the outbreak of the Balkan War of 1912 which unceremoniously expelled the Turk from most of his European possessions. The disappearance of the Turkish buffer revealed the fact that the curb on Russia in 1878 had given wings to Germany's plans for expansion, such as the Berlin-Baghdad railway, so that Berlin was ready to take advantage of the new situation. Consequently all three powers rushed to arms, Russia siding with Britain.

Whether Mr. Chamberlain has been able to take steps to prevent a similar fate for the Munich pact becomes therefore the fundamental question today. The new German loan to Turkey shows that Germany is angling for influence in Angora. Turkey moreover sends half its exports to Germany and is naturally glad to unfreeze some of its credits in that country by a loan. Yet Turkey has shown sufficient independence—far more than in the seventies—to trade with other countries and to place itself in a strong bargaining position, while it has a lively respect for Britain's main trump card in the Mediterranean—the fleet. With the Rumanian monarch now in London to strengthen his ties with London, with prospective British loans to Greece and understandings with Yugoslavia, and with the Western front verbally guaranteed by Herr Hitler and further secured by Munich and the Franco-German accord now in process of negotiation, Mr. Chamberlain no doubt feels that there is sufficient guarantee to enable him to set about settling outstanding differences with Berlin.

But it must be remembered that the peace which has been purchased at Czechoslovakia's expense has been erected on a balance of power, which is always subject to totally unexpected flaws—until the powers have agreed to disarm.



By a Staff Artist

Turkey's Relation to Europe, Africa, and the Far East

Map shows how position of Turkey (in black) dominates the two eastern outlets to the Mediterranean—one through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea, controlling railroad links to the Far East, the other through the Suez Canal, controlling trade routes to India and China.

Ulster and Eire Offer Study in Contrasts

The Irish of Ireland
Last of Three Articles

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—Even before the Dublin-Belfast Express stops at the frontier station for British customs examination, the traveler from Eire to Ulster is aware of a marked change in the scenery.

The toylike fields of incredibly lush green give way to broad stretches of rolling meadow. In the distance the hazy blue hills that so often frame the colorful verdant fields, brown bogs, red and gray rocks, and silvery lakes of the lovely Irish landscape, gradually flatten out and disappear.

Furthermore, one no longer sees from the train the multihued little houses: bright orange, Italian pink, yellow, green, pale blue, and lavender, which blend so softly to form the gently gay villages and smaller towns of Eire. Instead, the towns take on an increasingly solid but dull aspect, gray or black stone with dark red brick trim replacing the pastel plaster of the South. Occasionally a whitewashed cottage covered with flowering vines and a thatched roof flashes into view; but a more practical, less picturesque rural architecture is the rule.

Factory Chimneys

Most significant change of all, smoking factory chimneys—virtually unknown in Eire outside the larger cities—begin to dot the landscape along the railway. Thus there was no need of the familiar Union Jack flying from its staff atop the customs house to proclaim that this was British land. The very countryside, once the border has been crossed, speaks of Britain—not the mellow southern English counties, but that indefinite yet distinct world of commerce and industry known as "North of England."

Belfast, capital of Northern Ireland, is at once a Manchester, a Liverpool, and—most of all—a Glasgow. It is a great port—a magnificent port, in fact—a manufacturing center, and a big shipbuilding city. Here the linen for an Empire—for a world—is woven. And here ships are born that sail every sea and ocean.

How almost unbelievably different, this capital of the "Six Counties," from Dublin, capital of the other 26! One feels instantly: a British Province—not English exactly, not Irish certainly, not quite Scottish. The best term to describe it is perhaps "Scotch-Irish."

It is an interesting mixture. Its primary result is summarized in the word "character." This is a strong, an enduring, a vigorous, straightforward people. We are far from the charm, the softness, the elusive indirect Irishman of Eire.

President Cited

"The northeast corner of Ireland has produced men in the front rank out of all proportions to her numbers," a noted historian has written of Ulster. The citizens of Belfast will tell you proudly that 13 of the Presidents of the United States were Ulster descent! I did not happen to find anyone, however, who could tell me which 13.

Since these articles are concerned strictly with "the Irish of Ireland," the people of Ulster hardly have a place in them. For they are in very fact a different nation from the Irish of Eire.

This may seem an exaggeration. But talk to an Ulsterman, and you will find he refers to "the Irish" as a distinct people from himself.

I asked him about the possibility of reunion with Eire.

"No," he replied in his difficult-to-follow mixture of Irish and Scottish brogue. "The difference between us is too great. Religion alone would be enough to keep us apart. And now they are adding language differences. We're Protestant, and British, and we intend to stay Protestant and British."

Eire is nearly 95 per cent Roman Catholic. Ulster is more than 60 per cent Protestant—Presbyterians, Church of Ireland, Methodists, and Baptists are the most numerous.

Changes in Population

"Ulster will fall into our lap like an over-ripe plum," I was told in Dublin. This optimism is based mainly on the present changes of population. Recent figures show that the Roman Catholic population of the "Six Counties" is increasing much more rapidly than the Protestant population. The proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants is mounting. According to Dublin's calculations, within a relatively short period, variously estimated at from 20 to 30 years, the Roman Catholics will have become the majority, and partition will be ended by the expression of the will of the majority, in a plebiscite.

This expectation, however, ignores several important elements of the problem, such as the intensely British feeling of the population of Ulster. It ignores also one very important fact that the Government of Eire seems to have overlooked. That is the language question.

For Eire today is on the way to become a bi-lingual country. In fact, it is so already, officially. As in Brussels, for example, the street signs are all in two languages. Every crossroad, every traffic signal, every official paper, is in English and Gaelic—or Irish, as it is called.

Language Question

Furthermore, the Government of Eire is taking very seriously this language question. At present not much more than half a million people speak Irish. But this number is increasing. The Government has made Irish compulsory in the schools—not merely the study of the Irish language, but the use of Irish for all studies.

In Northern Ireland, the number of persons who speak Irish is negligible.

The principal "Gaeltacht" regions, as they are called, are in Galway and West Kerry. Each year large numbers of children are sent to these districts to perfect their Irish while enjoying at the same time a holiday in the midst of some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery of Ireland.

A great many of these Irish-speaking people are fishermen, a primitive, hardy, and courageous people whose existence is one long battle with the winds and waves of the Atlantic. In their picturesque small boats or curraghs they carry on customs and traditions centuries old. The film "Man of Aran," pictured this story of hardship mingled with romance and glorious adventure.

Gypsies in Kerry

There are no more quaint and colorful people in all Ireland than these fisherfolk, who are to be found not only in Galway and Donegal, but farther south in County Kerry. Kerry is a favorite spot for another picturesque people of Ireland, the Gypsies. One sees them moving slowly along the roads in their strange cylindrical or barrel-like caravans. Usually these primitive forerunners of the now numerous American "trailers" are drawn by a burro, while one or more beautiful horses are driven ahead by a ragged urchin or led by halters.

I remember my last encounter with Irish Gypsies, in circumstances that had an almost symbolic significance. In the lagoon-like harbor of Glengarriff, at sunset, I saw a large caravan of gypsies moving with majestic assurance, over the hill and down into the streets of the village. The column of caravans, donkey carts, horses, dogs, noisy children, silent men, smiling women with swarthy faces and flashing jewels seemed to flow down from the hills into the little town. For a while it melted into the animation of the holiday crowd, increasing its jubilant confusion. But a few minutes later I saw the stream of gypsies emerge at the other end of the village and disappear in the dusk along the road leading across the bog. Like the English, the Gypsies come and go, definitely in the Irish picture and yet never quite part of it.

In Ulster, on the other hand, the English are emphatically a part, and a very important part, of the Irish scene. It is a significant fact that Ireland never was, like England, a Roman Province. Rome gave to England, as it did to France, an abiding sense of law. Ireland never absorbed this fundamental idea of respect of law, and the absence of it, is undoubtedly at the root of the island's problems.

I believe that Eire, which hitherto has been moving away from England, has now ceased to do so, and has even begun to reverse this movement. Barring unforseen developments, it is probable that in time there will be an evolution of opinion in Eire as well as in Ulster, and out of it will come—if the problems of religion and language can be solved—a compromise whereby Ulster will be the "law-disciplining" element linking Eire to Britain again.

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South Australia Finds Liquor Bill Above Income Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—With the heading "Drink costs South Australia more than income tax," the press here recently published official figures showing that the drink bill for the year ended June 30 was £2,517,530, or about £4 5s. 3d. a head. Although the total has increased by approximately £200,000 a year over the last three years, it is still a fairly long way behind the record of £3,003,828 in 1926-27. What, however, has not escaped the attention of temperance reformers is that there is a steady advance in the quantity of liquor consumed in the State, and the latest figures are being used in the fight against the bill now before Parliament for an alteration in the hours of trading to permit more drinking. Customs and excise revenue from drink was £872,038 in 1937-38, compared with £1,189,409 in 1926-27.

Since 1930 the expenditure on alcoholic beverages in South Australia has been increasing until it is feared that boom proportions will be reached fairly soon again, particularly if more favorable hours for trading are granted by Parliament. In 1931 the revenue from liquor was as low as £1,774,827, but in 1936 it had risen to £2,186,530, the highest since 1930. South Australia pays about £350,000 more for beer than it does in income taxation.

White House on Guard For Downey and Thursday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Dialogue between two Presidential secretaries:

Steve: Do I understand you're letting Senator-Elect Sheridan Downey of California in to see the President today?

Mac: Yes.

Steve: Isn't that rather dangerous—on a Thursday?

Mac: No, why Thursday?

Steve: Well, you'd better have $30 ready!

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Student Editors Advised Against Rigid Patterns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Student editors should be alert for new and original ideas from their student contributors, rather than following rigidly the example of former editors, in the opinion of W. J. Dunlop, Director of University Extension in Ontario.

This progressive policy was outlined in a series of discussions at the thirteenth annual convention here of students from the editorial staffs of high school and technical school papers throughout the Province, held under the sponsorship of Sigma Phi, women's honorary and professional journalistic fraternity of the University of Toronto.

Features of the program were group discussions on advertising, photography, reporting and make-up, speeches and discussions by prominent journalists and members of the university staff, open forums dealing with problems met by the editors at which suggestions for improvements were made and the different magazines criticized in detail.

C. B. Pyper, on the staff of a Toronto paper, said that of the main types of editorial writing, the informative, the parliamentary, and the dispassionate examining type he preferred the form of editorial which approached its subject with as much knowledge of the question as possible, with reason, without prejudice, and without passion. He advised students to avoid judging rashly on something about which little is known, and to avoid being influenced by likes and dislikes. He also suggested that they study other editorials, their varying styles and methods of approach to a subject.

Navy Asks Bids On New Dirigible

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department invited manufacturers Nov. 17 to bid by Feb. 2 on the construction of its new 325-foot dirigible.

Giving the first indication as to the prospective use of the craft, the Navy referred to it as a training airship. It will be of approximately 1,000,000 cubic feet capacity—only a sixth as large as the Akron and Macon.

Officials estimated construction will require more than two years. Congress authorized in the naval expansion act a dirigible as large as 3,000,000 cubic feet, costing not more than 3,000,000, and appropriated an initial $500,000.

Rural South Expands

The number of farms in the South increased more than 400 per cent from 1860 to 1938, while acres in cultivation dropped from 194,296,000 to 188,542,000.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Prestige of Papacy Reduced in the 'Babylonian Captivity': England and Germany Led Opposition to Rome's Demand for Unquestioning Obedience

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fortieth of 56 Articles

The status of supreme authority won by Innocent III for the papacy did not last. Reformation in the Church had not been sufficiently complete to render it stable. With the passing of this great and enterprising man, the old conditions made themselves increasingly manifest until a climax came in the fourteenth century. This decline of spiritual status came through the corruption of the religious orders known as "Mendicants" as well as through the moral decline of the clergy.

It was a period, however, in which preparation was being made for the great Reformation during which, to a marked degree, the culture, piety, and intelligence of the Church were to be alienated. Great personalities appeared who became the instruments of reform. Learning revived, the printing press was invented, and the forces of reform appeared in revolt against the accumulated errors of the Church in Rome.

A conflict which ended in the Great Schism came about in this wise. Philip the Fair, King of France, about to be deposed by the Pope, anticipated the event. The trouble was this: Pope Boniface VIII, in 1303, restated the position previously taken by Hildebrand and Innocent III, that by the act of God the papacy was supreme over kings and kingdoms, and that salvation was won only in subjection to the Pontiff.

In this issuance Boniface, ill-informed as to the trend of the times, overlooked the changes that had taken place in the attitude of the people. He failed to recognize the ground swell of opposition to the authority of the Church in Rome that was increasing in momentum. This accounts for his hasty action toward the King of France. But Philip was too clever for him. In the midst of the struggle Boniface passed on.

From Rome to Avignon

Two years later the College of Cardinals with a preponderance of Frenchmen elected a French Pope, Clement V, of whose position regarding temporal power of the papacy, Philip had no doubt. Thus began a period of nearly fourscore years during which the seat of the papacy was removed from Rome to Avignon. This period has been facetiously termed "The Babylonian Captivity."

The French King dominated the situation and the papacy lost much of its glory. To be sure, the succeeding Popes lived in luxury, but it was not a period of spiritual growth for the Church. A wag describ the situation thus: "The French King put the Pope in his pocket and took him to Avignon." At this point the influence of a great and pious woman appeared. A Dominican Lady, Catherine of Siena, who has been characterized as "a saintly Mystic," came to Rome from her home. Seeing the chaos which reigned there, both in civil and secular affairs, she sent a strong appeal to the Pope at Avignon to return to the ancient seat of the papacy. The then Pope, Gregory XI, responded, returned to Rome, and passed on the next year.

In the midst of great strife between French and Italian Cardinals in which the people joined, an Italian was again chosen Pope as Urban VI. Dissatisfied with his tactless activities, after a short period, the Cardinals deposed him and elected a successor, Clement VII, who with the Cardinals again settled at Avignon. Here was the anomalous situation of rival Popes elected by the same body of Cardinals. Immediately the countries of Europe were arrayed on one side or the other. Thus began the Great Schism.

Wide Controversy Over Papacy

Europe was tremendously exercised over the situation. Opposition to the summary claims of supreme authority for the papacy arose on many sides. The final authority of the Church is not the New Testament, it was declared. Peter was no more important than other Apostles, some averred. No bishop or Pope had the authority to define Christian teaching and worship, claimed others. On the other hand, loud voices protested these assertions, defending the authority of the papacy in these terms: No civil law has authority without approval of the Pope; the Pope is above the judgment of his contemporaries; no one can appeal from the Pope to God. Thus the controversy raged.

England and Germany in particular stood out against this ultra claim of authority for Pope and Church. In 1351, the English Parliament enacted the "Statute of Provisors" which declared for the election of prelates of the Church without papal interference. A next step in England came when, in 1366, Parliament refused to permit the King longer to subject his kingdom as a fief to the authority of the Pope, and to pay him yearly tribute. The cause of Christianity was growing through the elimination of material forces masquerading in the name of Christian service.

Another phase of the period of the Avignon papacy was the increase in taxation both of the people and the clergy. While much of the revenue of the Church was cut off when the papacy was established in Avignon, yet the luxurious living of the Pope and papal court did not lessen. The burden was becoming intolerable. Other signs of discontent appeared. Under French dominance, the order of Knights Templar was suppressed, as the French crown coveted their great wealth. In Rome, absence of the papal Court brought discontent and disloyalty. Rienzi, as tribune, undertook in vain to stem the tide. In Scotland, Robert Bruce was twice excommunicated but the order was ignored. In England, Edward III summarily ordered Roman legates out of the kingdom.

Growing Abuses Attacked

Literature was aimed against the growing evils. Dante's "Inferno" in its nineteenth canto inveighed against the rapacity of the prelates of the Church:

"Ah, Constantine! of how much ill was cause,
Not thy conversion, but those rich domains
That the first wealthy Pope received of thee."

Petrarch, Italian humanist, eloquently demanded the return of the papacy to Rome. In England, Langland's "Vision of Piers the Plowman" set forth the unseemly conditions of priests and friars.

In Germany, a type of Mysticism arose during the Avignon period which set itself against the philosophy of the Schoolmen, reviving Bernard's attacks upon it. The Mystics sought to attain spiritual exaltation through direct communion with God. Where Scholasticism had undertaken to reach this goal through intellectual processes, climbing the ladder of reason, Mysticism sought it through prayer and devotion. The position of the Mystics was strengthened by the decline of Scholasticism, and also because of the increasing formalism in Church worship. Numerous interdicts issued by the papacy, which closed the churches in many districts, gave rise to the habit of private worship, a condition which also enhanced the growth of the Mystics.

The most eminent Mystic was a German, a Dominican friar, Tauler by name, a scholarly and impressive preacher who promoted active charity as an implement of private devotion. During the plague which, in 1347, swept Strassburg, an indicted city, he personally ministered to the needy, both spiritually and materially. This exemplary Christian emphasized the necessity of exercising inward faith as above mere outward observance. He was, it seems, walking more nearly in the footsteps of the Master. Two hundred years later Martin Luther acknowledged his indebtedness to Tauler, whose writing he declared had dwelt "not only on Christ's work in us, but also on His work for us" (Cowan: "Landmarks of Church History," p. 139).

Efforts at Healing the Schism

As the controversy between rival Popes proceeded, it became evident that another method of reconciliation than those tried must be undertaken. It was becoming increasingly apparent that reform of the Church must come from within, by reforming its methods of government and improving the morale of its personnel. Individuals of high and holy character had preached of the evils within, but with no stabilized improvement. Religious orders had been organized, individual Popes like Innocent III had made intelligent and persistent efforts to demonstrate a true Church, but the situation had not been healed. What was to be done?

An answer came in the fifteenth century in the form of the Conciliar Movement. A party was formed to promote the idea of reform through Councils. The idea had long slumbered in the thought of objectors to the excessive powers of the papacy, but it did not become a reality until 1409, when a General Council was called at Pisa. Its primary purpose was to heal the Great Schism. Neither of the rival Popes was in attendance, so both were declared deposed. No better index of the lack of honesty of the Council could have been given than their act after electing a Pope who shortly died, of choosing for a successor a former pirate, John XXIII was a man of great enterprise, but lacking in character and Christian virtues. John's rivals, Benedict XIII and Gregory XII, persisted. Instead of healing the situation there were now three Popes claiming supreme authority in the Christian Church. To end the Great Schism was no slight task.

It was not alone doctrinal reform that was required, but moral and administrative as well. And, although the Council at Pisa had failed of its chief purpose, yet it had, through the assemblage of a vast array of the leading prelates and clergy, manifested a unity which bespoke a prospect of reform. The Council of Pisa had been convened upon the authority of the Cardinals. If the Emperor could be enlisted in the cause, the chances for success would be enhanced. To this end the Emperor-elect, Sigismund, and Pope John XXIII, in 1414, united in calling a Council at Constance at which appeared the greatest assembly of distinguished churchmen of the Middle Ages.

The Rise of Nationality

In a somewhat startling pronouncement this Council declared that as "representing the Catholic Church militant (it) has its power immediately from Christ, and every one, whatever his position or rank, even if it be the papal dignity itself, is bound to obey it (that is, the Council) in all those things which pertain to the faith, to the healing of the schism, and to the general reformation of the Church of God" ("A History of the Christian Church," Walker, p. 309).

John was deposed and Gregory resigned. Benedict was more stubborn, but under pressure from the Emperor was deposed in 1417. A new Pope, Martin V, was chosen. Thus far the Council had been successful. The Church represented by the Council was again asserting itself as above the authority of the Scriptures, the supreme authority of Christendom.

Efforts at further reform by the Council encountered many difficulties. National influences were in direct conflict. Jealousies and greed prevailed to the effect that nothing was done beyond the burning of poor John Huss and Jerome of Prague. A third Council was called at Basel which lasted from 1431 to 1446. Nothing was accomplished because of lack of unity as to purpose. So failed a worthy effort to reform the Church. But the need persisted.

Throughout this period a new influence was becoming manifest—nationality. In the Council at Constance the voting was by nations. The idea prevailed for individual nations to make terms singly with the papacy. Already certain nations had voted singly and as a unit in important matters. As the Council in some directions had failed, it became more apparent that national action alone could bring about needed reforms.

Wonders of Research: Robot Takes Over the Switch

Voltage at power station regulated by self-acting silver-button device — Sawdust made useful fuel

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another device so simple in operation that one wonders why it wasn't invented before, is a product of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, intended to regulate the flow of voltage from generators in a central power station. Previously, it has been necessary to station a man at a rheostat on the main powerhouse switchboard to increase or decrease the resistance during rush hours, blocking the flow of current or opening up an easier path for it, depending upon the community's call.

Just as water flows easier through a large smooth pipe than through a small rough one, so electricity moves more readily through large wires of good electrical conductivity than through material having opposite qualities. In the "silverstat," demonstrated by C. R. Hanna to your writer on a recent trip to the Westinghouse Laboratories, the voltage to be controlled is put to work furnishing a magnetic force which automatically increases or decreases resistance, regulating flow of current.

The apparatus includes a moving aluminum arm, so constructed that an iron armature on its lower end can move against the pull of a spring, depending upon the magnetic field set up by the voltage in a stationary coil. Pulled by the magnet or forced by the spring, the top end of the aluminum arm closes or opens in succession a series of silver buttons, each mounted at the free end of an individual leaf spring. The buttons are wired in sequence from the fixed ends of their leaf springs to consecutive steps of a stationary regulating resistance—in effect, a rheostat.

The aluminum arm compresses and releases the leaf spring, much as a player runs his thumb over the edge of a deck of cards; the cards spreading uniformly when the thumb is pulled one way, and returning to their normal position when the action is reversed. When all the silver buttons are separated from one another, maximum resistance is offered to the field circuit of the generator and its voltage is reduced; when all the buttons are closed, short circuiting through their silver path the resistance, more current is allowed to flow into the generator field circuit, increasing its voltage output.

Westinghouse

C. R. Hanna
Adjusting magnet control of the "Silverstat."

Hopper-Fed Fire

Sawdust is now used in heating more than 15,000 dwellings, offices, theaters and other buildings in British Columbia. In co-operation with combustion engineers, the forest products laboratories of the Canadian Department of Mines and Resources, have devised methods of using sawdust for fuel, and the storage and burning of sawdust has been placed on a sound basis.

Sawdust fuel now returns to mill owners thousands of dollars for a product which was previously sent to refuse burners. The quantity of sawdust produced annually in Canada is estimated to be sufficient to cover 15 or 20 city blocks to a depth of 100 feet.

Sawdust as a fuel is clean, cheap, very low in ash content, light in weight and easily handled. It burns freely, requires little attention and makes a fire which is easily controlled. Special furnaces or stoves are not necessary, but auxiliary grates are needed. These grates have been designed so they may be easily attached to any standard heating unit. The fuel is fed as required by gravity, from a storage hopper placed above the grate. The hopper requires filling two or three times a day.

Insecticide From Weed

American farmers are spending $100,000,000 annually to combat destructive insects, and in future years will use as insecticides mostly organic compounds obtained from plants now regarded as worthless weeds, Dr. R. C. Roark of the United States Department of Agriculture told the ninety-sixth meeting of the American Chemical Society.

"The possibilities of constructive chemical research in this field are limitless," he said, disclosing that the "devil's shoestring," a weed which grows from Ontario to Florida, may enable the United States to become independent of foreign countries for its chief supply of rotenone, a powerful foe of insects, 15 times as effective as nicotine. Another compound, analogous to Paris green, is prepared now from peanut oil.

Lone Jellyfish

Searching at the bottom of walls a mile high for fossil evidence of animal life of half a billion years ago, field parties at work in Grand Canyon have so far found only one specimen, and that a jellyfish. Evidence of plant life of a low order has been abundant. Considerable volumes of limestone have been found, which authorities believe were produced by primitive plants called algae. Some of these plants secrete lime and build up formations of various types. Under this classification come sea-weeds, kelp, and the scums abundant along rivers and in lakes and swamps.

The specimens, according to Dr. Norman E. A. Hinds of the Carnegie Institution, who has been directing the parties, were found in the Algonkian formations. These lie just above rocks of the Archaean Era, the oldest known to man.

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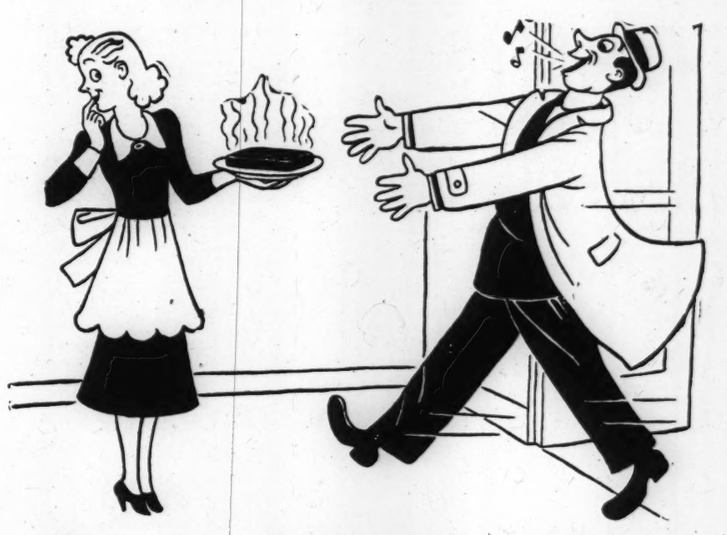

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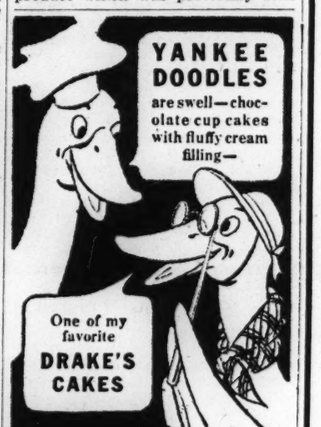

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Mixed Nuts, lb..... 25c, 30c
Assorted Salted Nuts, from our own kitchen..... lb. $1

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Cream Turkeys..... lb. 80c
Chocolate Turkeys, each 10c, 20c
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Glacé Fruits...pkg. 20c to $2.50
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Adviser of Legislators Quits Office He Organized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If the several States are today going less and less their own way with utter disregard for their neighbors, and instead are seeking a common pathway to a mutually profitable end, the shift can in large measure be attributed to the efforts of Henry W. Toll.

Mr. Toll, when he soon turns over his desk here as Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, to Frank Bane, now Executive Officer of the Federal Social Security Board, is going back to Colorado where, as a State Senator 15 years ago he first had his vision of the work which has so influenced this co-operation among States. He saw the confusion to which State legislators were subjected because of lack of authoritative information and lack of knowledge of what other States were doing. He saw his own State proceeding as best it could on a self-sufficient basis, without much long-range planning, without the perspective so needed in the molding of a national economy.

© Harris & Ewing

Henry W. Toll

Retiring from post of Executive Director, Council of State Governments, in Chicago.

He soon had organized the American Legislators Association, an agency through which lawmakers could exchange information and obtain the benefits of mutual experience on their problems. The organization was seen to fill a need, and five years later it had expanded so that a central office was located here. The expansion resulted, in 1935, in the formation of the Council of State Governments. Since then, under Mr. Toll's direction, it has become a powerful factor.

The Council is the official clearing house for the Governors' Conference, the American Legislators' Association, the National Association of Attorney Generals, the National Association of Secretaries of State, and for the Legislative Bureaus of all the States.

Mr. Toll's work has resulted in the Council being established as the joint governmental agency of more than three quarters of the States, by action of their respective Legislatures. Each of the 37 members has established also a Commission on Interstate Co-operation, consisting of Senators, Representatives, and administrative officials. About one fourth of the States have participated in financing this work.

Mr. Toll leaves but a few months after his organization, along with the secretariats of some 16 other governmental research groups, moved into a luxurious new building near the University of Chicago campus. He goes back to the practice of law in Denver.

Selassie Becomes 'Ex-Emperor' To Official Britain

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Haile Selassie became the ex-Emperor of Ethiopia in the eyes of official Britain yesterday with the coming into force of the Anglo-Italian accord in which Britain recognized Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

The British Government informally notified the Negus' faithful Minister to London, Dr. Waroneh C. Martin, that Britain no longer recognized him as Minister, that his name had been removed from the diplomatic list and that the Ethiopian Legation had ceased to exist, since the Italian Embassy now represented Ethiopia.

Dr. Martin thus technically became an Italian subject, but he and his Legation staff informally were offered facilities to become British by naturalization. This was on the assumption that they would not want to remain Italian.

Informed persons indicated, however, that there was no necessity for Haile Selassie, a refugee in Britain, to become British in order to escape Italian nationality.

They said Italy could not claim him as a subject, since he was not an Ethiopian subject but a sovereign ruler subject only to himself.

These persons explained that formal notification in such cases was not customary. It had been intimated to Dr. Martin, they said, that he "must appreciate how his position had been changed" by Britain's recognition of the Ethiopian conquest.

'Empire' Recognized

ROME, Nov. 17 (AP)—A formal declaration and new credentials for Britain's Ambassador yesterday brought into effect last Easter's broad Anglo-Italian agreement which, among other things, recognizes Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

The Earl of Perth, British Ambassador, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano signed a brief document in the victory room of the Palazzo Chigi, the Italian Foreign Office, which said the accord was "entered into with vigor today."

Earlier Lord Perth presented to Count Ciano new credentials accrediting him to King Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

As a consequence of these steps, Italy emerged the victor in the economic campaign that England led against Rome during the conquest of Ethiopia in 1935.

Wartime Tokyo 'Just Dandy,' Satirical Skit Tells Guest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A contributor to the Japan Advertiser, American-owned local newspaper, has just provided an amusing skit on the gaps and shortages which are appearing in the amenities of Tokyo life, as a result of war restrictions and deprivations. The skit takes the form mainly of an informative dialogue between a woman, who is permanently resident in Tokyo, and a newly arrived foreign friend, and it takes on a mildly ironical character from its title: "I Love Living in Tokyo."

The friend first speaks of coming for the Olympic Games in 1940 and promptly learns that Japan has abandoned this project. He then refers to the "hordes of tourists," who visit Japan through Yokohama, and is informed that the largest tourist party of the present year consisted of 27 persons. The hostess deplores her inability to drive from Yokohama to Tokyo in a private automobile because of the gasoline restrictions and a suggestion to take a taxicab elicits the information that the few stationed about the pier have disappeared. So a compromise is reached on old-fashioned rickshas.

The visitor remarks that he is short a pair of shoes. Instead of the shoes he obtains the following recent news items:

"Leather is restricted. The policemen have just been authorized to wear canvas shoes. Most of the populace are going back to wooden clogs. They'll find substitutes for leather, though; dog, cat, rabbit, and rat skins are suggested. Alligator shoes are obtainable at 51 yen (about $15) a pair. But the greatest hope seems to be in the whale, described in a local newspaper as Man's Best Friend. The hide is to be made into shoes and its bulk is to be used as a substitute for beef."

At this point the visitor drops the subject of shoes and turn to shirts, only to learn that the wood fiber which is replacing cotton is susceptible to moisture and shrinkage. A proposal for a movie and a dance brings the reply that the discontinuance of air conditioning is being considered, that women are not allowed to go to dance halls, that men must register if they take taxi-dancers as partners and that the closing hour for evening entertainment in Yokohama is 10:30.

An inquiry as to what means of transportation may be available, in view of the gasoline shortage, is met with the reply that it is proposed to take half the seats out of the streetcars, in order to leave more standing room. When they start to play the victrola, the hostess casually remarks that import restrictions are barring the purchase of materials out of which new records can be made. She adds doubtfully: "There is a firm in Osaka that is developing a much cheaper synthetic resin. Do you think it will be as good?"

More conversation brings out the information that building materials are so restricted that many structures that are almost completed are halted. A request for lemon brings out the fact that lemons have disappeared from circulation and that lime juice is being used as a substitute. A suggestion to stroll along the Ginza, watching the neon signs and bargaining for curios is wet-blanketed with the observation that the neon signs are being dismantled and that the Ginza stalls are now one-price establishments.

Like all skits, the present sketch has some exaggeration. Not all the problems are as acute and insoluble as the imaginary hostess represents them. But the sketch is formidably documented with references to items which have appeared in the local press. If it is a slightly overdrawn picture of Tokyo in 1938 it may be an underdrawn forecast of 1939 or 1940.

Air Raids Avoided By Reversing Clock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wuchow, Kwangsi

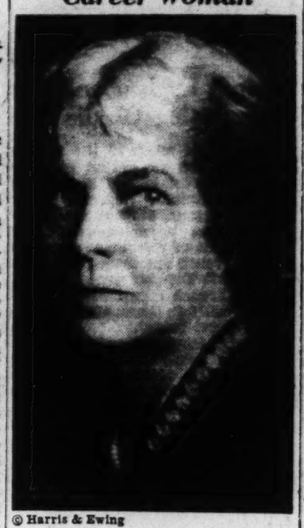
Wuchow, an important port in South China west of Canton, has been turned into an unusual "night-time" city as a precautionary measure against further civilian casualties in case of future Japanese air raids.

This once bustling port, which handles the bulk of the export and import trade of the Province, is now deserted during the day. As soon as the sun comes up there is a wholesale "evacuation" of the city. Men leave their shops and offices, women and children leave their homes, all carrying food for the day.

The people spend the daylight hours in the hills outside the city.

When night arrives they return to Wuchow. All shops, theaters, hotels, and homes are reopened. Thousands of electric lights turn the city into day. At dawn they repeat their migration to the countryside.

Career Woman



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Expert on Coinage

Miss Mary O'Reilly, Assistant Director of the United States Mint, has just retired after a service of 36 years.

Berlin Quiet on Rome Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 17 — Yesterday's signing of the Anglo-Italian pact has passed almost without comment here.

No official opinion on this new pact was to have been expected in any case according to well informed circles here, since this issue does not "directly" concern Germany. Even the later press comment merely stressed satisfaction that the long expected and much discussed treaty is finally in operation.

While it is generally felt that one must wait for the fruits of Britain's rapprochement with Italy in political circles here there exists some uncertainty regarding the effects of the agreement upon the Rome-Berlin axis particularly in view of world reaction—including Italy—to Germany's anti-Jewish campaign. Depite friction over certain important but nevertheless minor issues during past months the Berlin-Rome axis has continued to function comparatively well, especially in view of the vital problems it has faced.

Whatever Italy may feel regarding the results of this co-operation, Germany has certainly benefitted by having its southern neighbor as a support in all its struggles with the Western Democracies. The resultant successes have been significant, including as they have the acquisition of Austria and the Sudetenland, and a new settlement of Czechoslovakia's boundaries toward Hungary according to Germany's plans. For in the settlement of the Ruthenian problem, the German rather than the Italian viewpoint prevailed, since Italy certainly favored establishment of a common Polish-Hungarian frontier by handing over Ruthenia to Hungary. Germany preferred to keep Ruthenia as a part of Czechoslovakia, so that it might serve as a buffer between Poland and Hungary.

Looking back over the results of the Rome-Berlin axis in Central Europe during the past twelve months it is clear that while Italy has secured some help in its struggle for a better understanding with the Western Democracies in Central Europe it has certainly surrendered control to Germany. Whether closer Anglo-Italian co-operation will enable Italy to adopt a more independent attitude toward Germany will naturally depend upon how the new treaty evolves.

Chamberlain Supporter Wins

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Sir George Schuster, a banker running on the Liberal National ticket, won election to Parliament today in the Walsall constituency over the Labor candidate, Mr. George Jeger, thus retaining the seat for Prime Minister Chamberlain's Government.

Although Jewish suffering in Germany was exploited by the Opposition, Sir George's majority of 7,158 over Mr. Jeger was only slightly reduced under that of the last general election when Conservatives carried the district by 8,969.

The campaign was fought on Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy, but Labor failed to repeat its success of Nov. 7 when it won the Dartford seat from the Government on a similar platform.

The victorious Sir George said:

"The electorate recognized Mr. Chamberlain saved Britain from war and that his Government afforded the best hope for better employment and a greater extension of social services."

The defeated candidate said, "The people of Walsall were so bewildered by recent events they have not yet come to an understanding of the effects of Munich on the nation's future."

The election was the third of a series of seven being held to fill Parliamentary vacancies. In the first Mr. Quintin Hogg retained Oxford for the Government.

'Back to the Old Days'—Moley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 17—An overwhelming drift "back to fundamental, sound economic principles," is envisaged by Raymond Moley, of New York, one-time Assistant Secretary of State and a member of the original, so-called "brain trust." Mr. Moley sees the United States as "going conservative."

"It is deeply tired of conflict between labor and capital and between political parties," he told the annual convention of Life Advertisers' Association at the Hotel Traymore here yesterday. "It is getting tired of not only Democratic, but Republican and all other panaceas. It believes certain old tenets of economic wisdom are still worth trying.

"I don't believe I've ever seen this country moving more definitely back to the old days when two and two made four, when you got back what you put into a thing, when you expected no magic or panaceas, when people wanted not merely security imposed on them, but through their own efforts. The American people want some sense talked to them now.

"This drift was starting in 1936. In spite of the Roosevelt sweep that year, the returns showed the nation was going conservative in large areas. The politicians didn't understand. They understand now, since last week's elections."

Metropolitan Opera Reappoints Johnson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 — Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, will add two more years of service to his contract with the Association, it was announced by the Board of Directors of the Association today. This will carry Mr. Johnson's contract through the season of 1940-41. The terms of Edward Ziegler and Earle R. Lewis, Assistant General Managers, also have been extended for a like period.

Mr. Johnson is now serving his fourth year as General Manager of the opera, a post he assumed in the spring of 1935, following the passing of Herbert Witherspoon.

At the same meeting, Donald P. Blagden, member of the Board of the Metropolitan Opera Guild; George A. Sloan, textile broker and director for various steel corporations, including United States Steel, and Benjamin Strong, First Vice-President of the United States Trust Company, were elected Directors of the Association.

A Long Trial

PITTSBURGH (AP) — John E. Laughlin, counsel for the Weirton Steel Company in a 15-months-long Labor Board hearings, smiled broadly as he appeared at a recent session. He explained to fellow attorneys he had become the father of a son and added:

"I've been bachelor, benedict and father since this hearing began. I hope it's over before I'm a grandfather."

New Mauretania To Sail June 17 On First Voyage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The maiden voyage of the new Mauretania has been set for June 17, 1939, it has been announced by officials of the Cunard White Star line. The Cunard liner will sail direct to New York from Liverpool.

The Mauretania will have 10 decks, and will accommodate approximately 1,500 passengers in three classes cabin, tourist, and third class. Old-fashioned deck ventilators have been done away with for the more modern system of air conditioning, thus clearing the decks of hitherto cumbersome equipment. In exterior appearance the new ship will greatly resemble the superliner Queen Elizabeth, companion ship of the Queen Mary which will take to the water in 1940.

Exclusively an express ship, the Mauretania has a gross tonnage of 33,000 and displacement of 36,000 tons, length of 722 feet and beam of 89½ feet. It will be slightly larger than the old Mauretania which was undisputed speed queen of the Atlantic from 1907 to 1929.

The first eastbound sailing of the Mauretania from New York will take place on Saturday, July 1 when the ship will leave for Southampton and Cherbourg. Beginning with the July 29th sailing from New York the new Cunard liner will join the Georgic and Britannic in a regular weekly service to Channel ports, stopping at Cobh, Southampton, Havre, and London.

Republican Prosperity

CARBONDALE, Pa. (AP)—Charles Stramski, Jr., has tossed away his old account books and wiped out the debts of all customers of his neighborhood grocery store.

"I believe the Republican Party is going to bring back prosperity in a hurry," he commented.

Carnegie Foundation Elects New Officials

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Josiah Harmar Penniman, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching at the annual meeting Nov. 16.

Others elected included Ernest Hirman Lindley, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Vice-Chairman; Henry Merritt Wriston, President of Brown University, Secretary; Eugene A. Gilmore, Iowa State College, President, and Robert C. Wallace, Principal of Queen's University, Ontario, Trustees.

Dr. Frederick C. Ferry, former President of Hamilton College, and Dr. William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College, were re-elected to the Executive Committee.

Good Progress Is Reported In Fight Against Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—A nation-wide view of roadside improvement indicates that "billboards are waging a losing fight," according to Horace Brown, Chairman of the Vermont Association of Billboard Restriction, and recently elected member of the Legislature of the Green Mountain State, where he is fostering a bill to control outdoor advertising. Speaking at the two-day Conference on Roadside Legislation, which closed at the Russell Sage Foundation here late yesterday, Mr. Brown told how one State after another was gradually surmounting the organized opposition of certain business interests in this field.

"The United States as a whole is the most billboard-ridden country in the world," he declared. "No other country would permit its beauties to be so ruined, and we must look to the State Legislatures for relief. Legislation is difficult, because the billboard industry, with a large investment in outdoor advertising, is organized and experienced in the work of blocking all attempts to legislate against them in any way. . . .

"But with all the difficulties standing in the way of legislation, we believe the billboards are waging a losing fight. To be sure, they are increasing, but it looks as if the time were not far off when that rising curve must begin to dip. We see first one State, then another passing laws controlling them. . . .

"An instance is Virginia, which never had any law controlling billboards. They enacted one last winter—not a very effective one, but they are getting ready to strengthen it. The billboard people not only fight the enactment of all legislation unfavorable to them, but as soon as such laws are passed, they attack them in the courts, and usually carry the fight to court after court, until their defeat is complete."

Enumerating reasons for enactment of protective legislation, Mr. Brown included that of more safe driving, since "billboards cause inattention"; that of maintaining scenic beauty, and the "moral effect which liquor and tobacco advertising may have."

Many of the large advertising agencies immediately responsible for the erection of billboard work anonymously, he said, adding that it was necessary to thoroughly build up state-wide opinion as a first step toward improved legislation. Letters and petitions of protest sent to the advertiser frequently bring about better conditions.

Massachusetts has found the positive, constructive approach to the problem effective, rather than the "prohibiting" angle, Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, said. She told of substantial progress made in removing objectionable billboards.

"The public is aroused as never before," Miss Herlihy declared. "It is learning to appreciate nature. People are learning to love the great outdoors. A person tuned to the beauties of the Adirondacks unconsciously resents the billboard advertising a brand of pills."

Distinct progress has been made during the last 10 years in "healthy public opposition to the things that have been making our roads hideous," H. S. Fairbanks, of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, told the assembly. He predicted that 25,000 miles of new four-lane highways would be built within the next 25 years. Individual states should start working at once to enact legislation to protect the roadsides, he added.

About 180 persons from all over the United States attended the conference. It was held jointly by the National Roadside Council, the Garden Club of America, National Council of State Garden Clubs, and the American Planning and Civic Association.

Fair Stamp

The Republic of Ecuador has announced a special postage stamp issue commemorating its participation in the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

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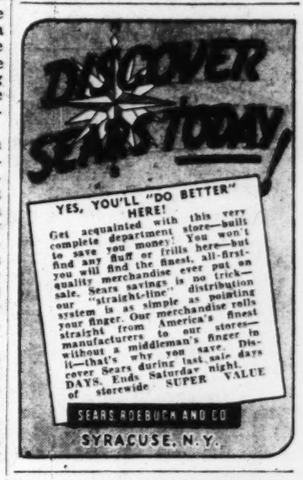
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Britain Studies Benefit From Refugee Influx

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 17—The "Empire emphasis" upon the refugee problem is explained, to a large degree, by the restricted position of the United Kingdom in the acceptance of émigrés from Germany.

England and Wales are not in a position to accept many additional aliens. Some 60,000 appear to have come here since the National Socialist regime was set up in 1933. At present, there are nearly 200,000 aliens in England and Wales. Among them are men and women in all walks, engineers, journalists, doctors, dentists, lawyers, merchants, clerks, barbers, taxi drivers, artisans, sailors, tailors, and many others.

A Sunday newspaper which investigated the question recently quoted letters and statements by various individuals alleging that British workers had been dismissed or kept out of jobs to make room for these and other aliens. It was stated, for instance, that there are no less than 3,000, mostly Greeks, working in London shipping offices. Complaints were printed from the secretary of the Medical Practitioners' Union, the secretary of a taxi drivers' union and others.

More Jobs Claimed

On the other side it is urged that apart from humanitarian considerations, refugees who are allowed to settle here give work to more persons than they displace. It is admitted that this cannot be established or disproved statistically. But it is certainly true that in past centuries, refugees brought to Great Britain new industries which have since become some of the staple industries of the country. The woolen industry, for example, was developed by refugees and immigrants from the Netherlands. Similarly the linen industry owes much to Huguenots who left France when the revocation of the Edict of Nantes made it impossible for them to follow their religion in their own country.

So far as recent arrivals are concerned, investigations have proved that in a number of cases they have brought with them knowledge which is enabling British firms to produce goods which have previously been imported. How much direct and indirect employment this is giving to British citizens cannot be accurately computed, but it certainly is not negligible.

Classes of goods in which developments of this kind have been definitely traced include industrial chemicals, glass, leather goods, gloves, knit-wear and jewelry. Factories or new departments for the production of these goods, both for home consumption and export, have been set up in a number of cases.

Wide Refugee Plan

Sir Norman Angell in a letter published prior to the announcement of the new refugee plan now being worked out, advocated the creation in Great Britain of "a clearing house for the distribution of refugees throughout the Empire and the world."

Sir Norman said, "One economist after another of late has warned us against the economic difficulties—depression and unemployment—into which both Britain and the Dominions are likely to run as the result of diminishing population. In so far as the admission of refugees corrects that tendency, it will make it easier for us to prevent depression and maintain prosperity and employment.

"After all, a foreigner who supports his family here buys goods—shoes and clothing and food and fuel—and those things cannot be produced, any more than the ships and shells we pay for so willingly, without giving employment. Even a refugee camp is a market, and a refugee child is a consumer."

Sir Norman emphasized that he was not pleading for unrestricted immigration. He put the cost of "systematic handling" of the refugee question along these lines at "half the cost of one small cruiser."

Sudetic Desires

So far as the Sudeten refugees are concerned, it has been noted that they are eager to find new homes as a community not as individuals. There are plenty of empty spaces in the world where a comparatively small expenditure would enable them to do this—not necessarily all 40,000 of them together, but in groups of several hundred families each.

The problem, however, has been gravely complicated by the new outburst of anti-Semitism in Germany and the resultant increase of the number of persons for whom some humanitarian solution must be found.

In England there are, according to reliable estimates, some 300,000 acres of land awaiting reclamation and "improvement." It is suggested that some of this land should be allocated to selected groups of refugees—cultivators, tradesmen, masons blacksmiths and so forth—for community settlement. With the help of a loan, such communities should, if the case of Italy is a safe guide, be able to make themselves self-supporting in six to eight years. The 200,000 acres of the Pontine Marshes near Rome which were under water in 1930, carry a population of about 60,000 persons today.

Aid to Industry

Such a scheme, beside helping the refugees, who are the cream of the industrial and agricultural workers of the Sudeten region, would stimulate many British industries. Bricks, farming implements, roadmaking material and machinery are just a few of the articles which would be required by the new settlers.

One point on which almost all the experts agree is that Czechoslovakia cannot, as in the early days of the Nazi regime, accommodate any outside refugees. It is not in a position, moreover, even to accommodate the refugees from the Sudeten area which it has been forced to cede to Germany.

There are, to begin with, obvious reasons of high policy against doing so. A British military observer who helped to arrange the transfer of the Sudeten territory to Germany has since reported on a talk he had with one of the Sudeten deputies who helped organize the campaign for annexation by Germany. The observer asked whether the deputy now intended to become a German citizen. The answer was a wink and a statement that while there were any German minorities left in Czechoslovakia he would prefer to retain his Czechoslovak citizenship.

Apart from reasons of policy, however, the Czechoslovak Government has quite enough on its hands, finding room and jobs for the 580,000 Czechs whose homes, according to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's statement on Nov. 1, are in the ceded territory and who have the right to ask for transfer within the next six months. It has lost about one-third of its original area and has to make room for about 200,000 more persons than formerly inhabited the remaining two-thirds. Unless, therefore, the Sudeten refugees can find new homes elsewhere they will have to go to Germany where the best that most of them can hope for is a concentration camp.

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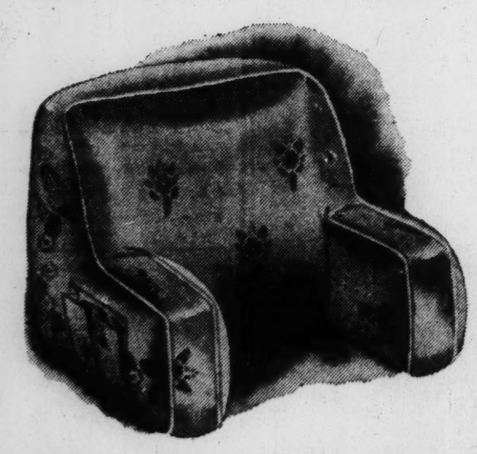

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Holsti's Resignation in Finland Laid to Pressure From Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINKI, Finland, Nov. 17—The resignation yesterday of Dr. Rudolf Holsti, Finnish Foreign Minister, is significant as indicating the increased influence which the Third Reich can bring to bear upon smaller European countries today, especially those in the Baltic States. Dr. Holsti long has been known as the friend of democracies, especially England and the United States. This has prejudiced Dr. Holsti in the eyes of the Third Reich which through diplomatic channels has attacked him strongly during recent months Following Dr. Holsti's resignation came the announcement that President Kallio had appointed Commerce Minister Vaino Voionmaa to fill the vacancy temporarily.

Germany's Jewish attacks, however, have aroused the same sense of revulsion among thoughtful citizens of the Baltic States as in other countries.

Germany's methods of settling its so-called minority problem fortunately have aroused no spirit of emulation in Baltic countries with Jewish minorities of their own. But Europe's 20 post-war years have been so crowded with ruthless disregard of human sensibilities in many countries beside Germany that the Baltic States are united only in a common desire to abstain from interfering in Germany's internal affairs.

These little States bordering on Russia have seen pogroms occurring there for two decades—not against the Jews, but against many large social groups arbitrarily condemned like the Jews of Germany today to "liquidation." No one has stopped Russia's various campaigns against small merchants, small farmers, and other social groups.

The Munich settlement is interpreted in the Baltic States as an overwhelming German victory; they accept that settlement as notice that Germany will dominate Eastern Europe for the next decade at least, and have therefore hastened to accommodate themselves as completely as possible to a situation in which Germany dominates.

Two Baltic countries—Lithuania and Latvia — have decided anti-Semitic tendencies arising largely from commercial rivalries.

While Estonia and Finland accord complete equality in all respects to their small Jewish communities, they are determined not to admit additional refugees from Germany or elsewhere because advantages of homogeneous populations seem increasingly apparent to them in Europe's present period of ultra-nationalist reaction.

Holland's Jews Raising Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17—Germany's anti-Jewish campaign has caused general indignation and abhorrence in the Netherlands as expressed in newspaper editorials and also in an avalanche of letters to the editors.

Jewish organizations have started to raise funds for the assistance of emigrants, while other organizations have begun a boycott of Germany, as for instance the diamond trade organization which decided no longer to have diamonds polished in Germany.

Several hundreds of Jewish immigrants already have been admitted in the Netherlands, with several thousands to follow. Two camps and barracks are being organized in the country for the temporary housing of refugees. Meanwhile the "International Jewish Colonization Society" was founded at The Hague yesterday for the purpose of promoting the emigration of Jews from Central Europe and colonization in suitable territories. The first subscriptions for capital exceed four million florins (about $2,600,000).

Premier Hendrik Colijn declared to Parliament that as long as other countries keep their frontiers closed on German refugees it is impossible for the Netherlands to let them in unrestrictedly.

Meanwhile Netherlands frontier guards were reinforced today because of numerous Jewish refugees seeking entry from Germany. The Government Press Information Service said only a limited number might enter.

The Premier said that refugee camps were being prepared for "some thousands," but that Holland could not admit "100,000 or 200,000 refugees and a small number will not solve the problem."

Sharp Rise in Stowaways To America Reported

WASHINGTON (AP)—Immigration Department officials disclosed Nov. 16 a sharp rise in the number of stowaways coming to the United States, particularly persons leaving Central Europe to escape religious and political persecution.

The number of captured stowaways has risen in recent months from 20 to 25 monthly to 50 or 60 monthly, many coming from Germany and Austria.

The steamship companies on which they stole passage are required to carry them away from the United States. Consequently those touching in Germany and other affected countries are taking extreme precautions to prevent unauthorized persons slipping aboard.

President of Panama For Roosevelt Program

PANAMA (AP)—President Juan Demostenes Arosemena of Panama supported President Roosevelt's program for defense of the entire western hemisphere.

"The stand of the Government of the people of Panama," he said, Nov. 16, "is completely favorable to the proposal to organize a common defense of the American continent against any aggression or threat of aggression from other countries, as proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

"The delegation from this country to the forthcoming conference of American Republics (at Lima, Peru, in December) will be instructed to support all proposals there presented tending to achieve this purpose."

Seattle Labor Council Urges German Boycott

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—A Central Labor Council resolution Nov. 16 urged severance of all diplomatic relations with Germany and a boycott of all German-made goods.

The resolution, adopted unanimously, urged A. F. of L. President William Green to take up with President Roosevelt the Nazi-Jewish problem. Copies will be sent the German Consul in Seattle and the German Embassy in Washington, leaders said.

Hitler Hears Aides Eulogize vom Rath As Martyr to Cause

DUSSELDORF, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP)—National Socialist leaders in the presence of Reichsführer Hitler today paid tribute to Ernst vom Rath, whose slaying in Paris touched off a sweeping anti-Jewish campaign, as the newest martyr of National Socialism.

Services for the diplomat were held in Düsseldorf's Swastika-draped Rheinland Hall, bestowing honors rarely accorded a civilian official.

The Reichsführer entered the hall promptly at noon, gave the National Socialist salute while an orchestra played Beethoven's Eroica Symphony, and then heard his aides eulogize Herr vom Rath as the "eighth martyr" abroad.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop declared that "lies and calumnies, persecution and murder are the means employed by international Jewdom and other destructive powers which would like to block Germany's road into the future. Their last victim was Party Comrade vom Rath.

"If now a new wave of hate strikes out at us in the world, if an attempt is made to desecrate the sacrifice of our deceased party comrade by new lies and calumnies, a storm of indignation rises throughout our nation.

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Rumanian Minority Question Eased by Expanded Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 17—General uneasiness at the refugee situation is being felt in this home of large minorities, although the effective handling of minorities by Rumania has freed the Government from the more acute difficulties in which some of its near neighbors have been placed. King Carol, who is at present a guest of King George in London, and who yesterday had a talk with Premier Chamberain at Buckingham Palace, is understood to be discussing refugee plans with the British authorities, although his primary purpose is believed to relate to politico-economic questions regarding export of Rumania's wheat and oil.

In striking contrast with many other countries harboring minorities, the Rumanian Government on Aug. 4 promulgated a statute calculated to ease the lot of its foreign population so much that these groups have since evidenced a reasonable degree of contentment.

Rumania, according to the 1920 census, has in its midst 1,568,000 Magyars, 900,000 Jews, 792,000 Germans, 790,000 Ukrainian Russians, 290,000 Bulgars, 400,000 other Slavs, and 170 Turks.

The statute extended the freedom in the use of foreign languages in the schools, freedom to attend minority schools, increased business and professional rights as well as extending religious freeom.

Division in Jewish Opinion

The minorities statute did not specify whether Jews henceforth would be considered a minority.

Some Jews, especially those born in sections of the country which belonged to Rumania before the World War, have demanded they be considered as full-fledged Rumanians because their nationality is Rumanian.

Other Jewish leaders argue that all Jews in Rumania should have learned from the experience of Jews in Germany that they should be satisfied to enjoy the limited citizenship rights offered to minorities in the new statute, rather than have no rights at all.

Friendly Atmosphere Built

The statute soon showed signs of building up a more friendly atmosphere.

The governor of the newly-created "province" of Somesh, among whose inhabitants are more than 100,000 Germans, recently received a German delegation and after accepting its greetings, which were expressed in German, made a cordial speech, also in German, in which he exclaimed, "I agree with Professor Iorga, who has said that 'the Germans in Rumania are a gift from God!' I have always cherished the highest respect and appreciation for the Germans here," he continued. "The German tradesmen, artisans peasants, and industrialists have served as examples and have had a helpful influence on all their neighbors. I stand in the principle of complete equality and of the same treatment for all citizens, regardless of nationality or faith."

After this, the delegation handed the governor a memorandum containing their complaints and requests and re-affirmed their loyalty to Rumania.

Another indication of Rumanian good will was a circular issued by the Ministry of Education, announcing that any German parent who wishes, might inscribe his children in a German school. No other formality was required than a simple, written petition given to the school authorities; no expenses whatsoever are involved, no pressure of any kind being brought to bear on the parent. In other words, the parent alone decided whether or not his child was to be a German. The same rule applies to other minorities.

Visitation by Bulgarians

It is noteworthy that a large delegation of Bulgarians from Bulgaria and a famous Bulgarian choir visited an old Bulgarian settlement in western Rumania on the occasion of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian colony there.

These Bulgarians accepted Roman Catholicism more than two centuries ago and migrated into the Hapsburg's Roman Catholic empire to escape the double persecution of Turkish masters and of their Orthodox Bulgarian brothers.

A few years ago the presence of a Bulgarian choir from Bulgaria in the midst of this Bulgarian minority would have aroused bitter opposition from Rumanian nationalists. The fact that the Bulgarian national hymn could now echo through these villages in Rumania shows that an attempt is being made to achieve an atmosphere of good will.

It is worthy of mention, also, that the Bucharest Government has suppressed the activity of the Anti-Revisionist League, which was directed against the minorities.

Private School for Germans

In the provincial city of Timisoara is a private school for local Germans with about 1,000 students.

These Germans, originally from Swabia, constitute an advanced group. Wherever there is a Swabian village or cluster of villages, agriculture advances. They use up-to-date methods, many even going to Germany to study. They have the best animals, and good houses, well furnished. Though a minority, they are really masters. The other races here work for the Swabs.

Their villages are symmetrically laid out as towns in the Middle West of America; most of the buildings are solid and spacious; all the children go to school; the church serves as a social and spiritual center. In Timisoara itself the Swabs are merchants, doctors, bankers, editors, industrialists, and artisans.

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43 Labor Commissioners Draft An Intrastate Wage-Hour Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—A suggested intrastate wage-hour law to supplement the Federal act has been drafted here with the aid of Labor Commissioners from 43 states with a view to its introduction in many State Legislatures during the coming year.

Adoption of wages and hours laws by the 48 states would wipe out many questions of jurisdiction now harassing Elmer F. Andrews, Federal Wages and Hours Administrator.

The proposed state wages and hours bill, written by a committee headed by Joseph M. Tone, Connecticut Commissioner of Labor, covers all workers whether employed in interstate or intrastate industries, with the exception of agricultural workers, domestic workers in private homes, those engaged in executive, or professional capacity, and employees of the Federal Government.

Like the Federal law, the suggested bill provides for the setting of minimum wages by industry upon recommendation of representative wage boards, appointed when wages in an industry are determined to be insufficient to maintain the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being. It calls for minimum wage rates but does not recommend the amount of the basic minimum since the labor officials considered this "a matter for state determination in accordance with conditions peculiar to the individual state." A maximum eight-hour day, and an initial maximum work week which is to be reduced over a period of two years is provided.

The Labor Commissioners also carried home with them a warning from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that unless the New Deal curtails unemployment in the United States "some form of industrial fascism" can be expected to develop.

"If the New Deal cannot stop excessive unemployment, the attempt to do so will be made by others," Mr. Wallace told the labor officials. "Their programs, under pressure to show results," he predicted, "will become increasingly fascist in nature.

"If we are to continue along moderate and progressive lines and if we are to prevent the development of a special brand of fascism here, farmers and city workers must learn to work together in mutual confidence and respect," he declared.

Expressing a conviction, acquired on a recent speaking trip to Michigan, that farmers and small-town folk do not understand or sympathize with what labor unions are trying to do, Mr. Wallace concluded: "If workers and farmers are unable to develop an increasing confidence in each other in the years immediately ahead, the moderate and progressive elements will lose control of national policies. Under the pressure of world events a new conservative majority would almost certainly develop some form of industrial fascism."

Mr. Andrews told the labor officials that as soon as Congress appropriates money for proper administration of the federal wage-hour law, he will utilize State Departments of Labor in making all investigations and inspections.

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Drys Hold Town When State Goes Wet at Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBERG, Ore.—The attempt of the State of Oregon to pass prohibitive measures against the sale of alcoholic liquors failed at the State election.

This city retained its dry status when a majority of the voters cast their ballots in favor of the proposal for local option in Yamhill County.

The State bill, which called for control of the sale of alcoholic beverages through State liquor sales, was defeated on a three-to-one margin. Observers pointed out that one of the chief objections of many individuals to the proposal was the requirement that no liquor store be opened or operated within one quarter of a mile of a school or a church. Had such a proposal been voted, it would have meant the removal of virtually every State liquor store from its present location, few, if any, of the stores being outside the required area.

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Daladier Faces Rising Opposition To Financial Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 16 — Opposition to Finance Minister Paul Reynaud's French recovery decrees has reached disquieting proportions. The powerful French Federation of Labor, the C. G. T., at its Congress at Nantes yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution "rejecting" decrees which it condemned as "tending toward suppression of social reform by substituting for social legislation, voted by Parliament, legislation by decrees which imposed sacrifices only on working classes."

There is no indication so far, however, that the labor unions contemplate organized resistance, in the form of strikes, to decrees, which among other measures abolish the five-day week and institute a two per cent tax on all wages and salaries. The Socialist Party had already adopted a similar resolution of hostility to M. Reynaud's "three-year plan" on the grounds that it is designed solely to win the confidence of financiers and industrialists by offers of higher profits at the expense of the worker.

Today the French war veterans, whom Premier Edouard Daladier had asked to accept a reduction of their pensions as part of an economy scheme communicated to the Government their decision to reject his plea. They stated that "in view of the tenor of the decree laws they couldn't accept any further sacrifices."

In Parliamentary circles, too, there is considerable opposition to heavy tax increases especially among deputies of the Left. As the Chamber is not now in session, however, and will probably not meet until December there is no immediate threat to the Government on this score.

Supporters of M. Reynaud's plan remain optimistic despite this mounting wave of opposition.

Chain Store Forbidden To Deduct Union Dues

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadola, issuing a temporary injunction, forbade the management of Hamady Brothers grocery chain here Nov. 16 from making deductions from employees' wages for union dues.

A group of 57 employees obtained the injunction. They charged that the stores' management, after receiving a picketing threat, signed a closed shop contract with the C. I. O.-affiliated United Retail Employees, and agreed to a wage check-off of union dues. The petitioners contended that less than 20 of 175 employees were members of the C. I. O. union.

Penalty on Narcotics

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—A $145,000 penalty was levied today by the Treasury Department against the Silver Line Co., of London, owner of the freighter Silver Yew on which narcotics valued at $225,000 were found yesterday. Treasury officials, in announcing the penalty, said the vessel's owners had agreed to post bond in order that she might sail today as scheduled. Tsin Ho Zon, second boatswain of the Silver Yew was held on a charge of smuggling.

Fun of Prairie Folk Put on Air

Prairie Farmer
In WLS Studio
Uncle Ezra dances to playing of Hoosier Hot Shots

Scotty and Lulu Belle
Ready to go to microphone with banjo and guitar

Farmer's Hold on Market Kept, Child's Study Aided by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If city folks have a tendency to hunt up farmyard programs on their radios, and clap their hands in rural fashion when barn-dance tunes come jingling out, it can be attributed in quite a large measure to "WLS, the Prairie Farmer Station, Chicago."

"Uncle Ezra" and his rustic comrades have helped WLS contribute to the popularity of this type of program. Since 1926 the station has operated with power facilities confining reception usually to Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan. Its barn dance program, however, goes on a national hookup, and keeps both city and farm families in on Saturday nights throughout the country. Now that a new 50,000-watt transmitter is in service, the non-national range is extended into Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Iowa.

The experience of WLS proves that programs may be directed to a certain class or group, but that the waves cannot be, or are not. WLS intended its service for the farmer, but the city people listened in, and liked it so well that something of an urban demand for farm music and farm humor has sprung up.

Not that the station is solely concerned with amusement. The farmers it serves come hustling from the fields at noon to get the latest crop bulletins in the "Dinner-Bell Time," and they turn their dials at dawn, while pulling on their jeans, to listen to the across-the-fence gossip. Soon rhythm drills, dance games, and finger play will be added for youngsters in rural schools.

The backbone of its farm service is the seven daily market news broadcasts, a regularly timed schedule which is seldom shifted or interfered with except by special national radio events.

From the Union Stock Yards in Chicago every morning, "Jim" Poole interprets the livestock news. Farmers listen daily to figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture of the number of livestock being shipped into Chicago on that day. Closing prices on the Chicago market are sent out, news of fruit and vegetables, of poultry, and of butter and eggs is given, and weather reports are provided. Many farmers wait by the radio, it has been discovered, with paper ruled off for the insertion of figures pertinent to them. They gather at the dial as regularly as they sit down to dinner.

Letters regarding the entertainment programs have been received from the Canadian provinces, from Mexico, Bermuda, Hawaii, from Scotland, Sweden, the Dutch West Indies, Alaska, from ships and submarines at sea, and even from as far away as New Zealand, where the program is heard on Sunday afternoons, according to William R. Cline of the station's business office.

"Uncle Ezra" of the barn dance comes from the mythical village of Rosedale, in Coles County, Ill., every Saturday night to join the frolickers, presumably to show the young "whippersnappers" of today that he's not such a "back number" after all. Lulu Belle and Scotty, the Hilltoppers, the Prairie Ramblers, Patsy Montana, and the Arkansas Woodchopper not only perform for radio listeners, but also go out in person, to appear before audiences of farmers. The past summer, Mr. Cline said, they staged shows at 150 county fairs.

Education which does not come through the three R's" is the aim of the school program. It is estimated that some 40,000 rural school children in Cook County alone are listening and that some 1,316 schools are using the daily broadcast.

Rural folks make the WLS station one of their stops when they come to Chicago to do their shopping. The little theater beyond the glassed-in studio always has visitors coming or going. Early in the day the farmers begin to come, some with their luncheon in a paper bag, to watch the broadcasters work.

"Albany's Lighted Tower"
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Gov. Davey Calls U. S. Labor Board Lewis 'Left Arm'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio is on record today with the charge that the National Labor Relations Board is the "left arm" of John L. Lewis Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Speaking before the Ohio Society at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night, Governor Davey declared that the N. L. R. B. is "nothing more than an adjunct of the C. I. O. and discriminates not only against the employers, but against the American Federation of Labor as well." He charged that since votes in a strike were counted by the N. L. R. B., no one really had any way of knowing who actually won the strike.

Referring to his own defeat in the Democratic primary and to the recent Republican victory in Ohio, Governor Davey blamed Mr. Lewis for the Democrats' defeat. He recalled that after the steel strike in the Mahoning Valley, Mr. Lewis had said Mr. Davey could never be Governor of Ohio again. Governor Davey, in admitting that Mr. Lewis had been right, left his listeners with the impression that he felt the C. I. O. had ruined not only is own chances in Ohio, but those of other Democrats as well.

The Governor described what he said was the C. I. O.-N. L. R. B. method of forcing industrial unionism upon workers who did not want it, declaring that the C. I. O. enters plants to foment labor trouble.

"They organize a few workers and then call a strike," he added. "Then they call in the N. L. R. B. and try to use the power of the United States Government to cram the C. I. O. down the throats of not only the employers but the workers themselves."

In reference to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's efforts in behalf of a third, or liberal, party, Governor Davey said he hoped the Mayor would succeed so that "all the Communists, radicals, and nuts" would be together. He held that in the recent election Ohio had not gone Republican, but had "gone American."

In dedicating the Ohio building at the World's Fair yesterday afternoon, the Governor said he liked to think of Ohio as a typical American State.

"It partakes of the character in some measure of every State which it borders," he declared. "It shares in the sturdiness of the North, the romance of the South, the industrialism of the East, and the agriculture of the West."

Governor Davey held it was to America's great advantage to have eliminated State and county lines save for purpose of government.

In welcoming the Ohio delegation, Grover A. Whalen, President of the World's Fair Corporation, said he hoped the Fair would erase forever the belief in some parts of the country that New York City was inhospitable.

At the cerémonies, John R. Burton, President of the Ohio Society, presented a gavel hewn of wood from the home of President William McKinley in Canton, Ohio, to Mr. Whalen. The gavel will be placed in the Ohio Building's cornerstone.

Sentenced to Hard Labor

SALZBURG, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP)—Sentences to hard labor on western fortifications were given yesterday to 30 Austrian Army Reservists who refused to take the German Army oath when called for duty during the Sudetenland crisis in September. The men said it was against their convictions to take the oath. They were charged with mutiny. The sentences ranged from eight months to two years.

VIENNA, Nov. 17 (AP)—It was announced semi-officially on Nov. 15 that a Klagenfurt Court had sentenced nine former police officers to prison for having organized "terror gangs" against the National Socialists in Austria before the country's union with Germany.

The defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from two to 4½ years. Their activity was alleged to have been during the regime of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, when the National Socialist movement was illegal in Austria.

Child Study Group Seeks $200,000 to Continue Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Ways of raising $200,000 to continue the work of the Child Study Association, now facing an emergency, but which has fostered for 50 years an educational program that is "unique and necessary" in promoting democratic living in the home and school, are being discussed here at the conference the Association is holding at the Roosevelt Hotel.

James G. Blaine, President of the Bankers' Club of New York and Treasurer of the Association, told the delegates at the annual dinner last night that support from a major financial source, understood here to mean the Laura Spelman Memorial Fund, had ceased.

"Thirteen years is a long while to enjoy such generous aid," he said, in referring to past grants from this group, "but foundation support cannot go on forever. These foundation grants ran far beyond their planned course, and had to come to an end.

"I am convinced that if the Child Study Association should curtail, much less discontinue, its present program, the loss to our educational resources would be irreparable."

Mr. Blaine added that the Association's unique service is that it acts as interpreter between the home and specialized sources of knowledge, making possible a flow of information from teachers, social workers and parents. He particularly emphasized its effort to preserve the family.

A "subtler" task than has yet been undertaken awaits those who would assist youth in a move to bring them into the practical affairs of life in the United States, Mrs. Sidonie Matzner Bruenberg, Director of the Association, said.

"Today, only the totalitarian nations are systematically serving the needs of youth by utilizing their energies and enthusiasms to further common ends," she continued, "but they are doing so through forms of regimentation and indoctrination that violate what we consider human essentials.

"Yet nothing is for democratic nations more important than systematic efforts to meet those needs. For certainly no civilization can endure that puts its young people on ice against a possible future need for them. We cannot treat our youth as if they were merely a reserve army, waiting, waiting, waiting."

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author and lecturer, praised the half century of progress displayed in the record of the Association, which, she said, showed how women with trained intelligence had "helped forward the adaptation of the family to the new conditions of the modern world."

Five Years of Pacts Found To Boost Soviet-U. S. Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Today marks five years of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviets, after a break of 16 years—a period which has brought some economic profit to both, officials say, but has left a number of political problems unsolved.

President Roosevelt and Soviet people's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinoff exchanged fervid messages on Nov. 16, 1933, each informing the other that his Government had decided to establish normal diplomatic relations with the other Government. The fifth anniversary finds each nation without an Ambassador in the capital of the other. The last American Ambassador to Moscow, Joseph E. Davies, left there in July for a post of lesser importance at Brussels, and the vacancy has not yet been filled. Soviet Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky, now in Moscow, has asked to be relieved of his post here, to stay near his son, who has just entered the University of Moscow.

Business Quadruples

In the quinquennium of relationship, trade between the two nations has more than quadrupled, the United States and the Soviets having negotiated a series of one-year commercial pacts. Although the Soviets bought only $10,674,000 worth of goods from the United States in 1933, they agreed in subsequent pacts to take at least $40,000,000 worth a year, and are buying around $60,000,000 worth this year.

The pacts accord to the Soviets the same tariff reductions granted other nations under the Trade Agreements Act.

The question of debts remains unsettled, all negotiations having broken down in January, 1935, less than a year after the American Embassy was opened across from the Kremlin. The debt owed the United States by the Soviet Union was $188,000,000; and against it the Soviets compiled millions of dollars of claims for damages done by the American expeditionary force in Russia.

The United States received from the Soviets five years ago a pledge not to permit the formation on its territory of any organization aiming at the overthrow of the Government of the United States. The pledge was aimed at the Communist International at Moscow. The International, however, laid plans at its meeting in the summer of 1935 for a world Communist offensive including the United States.

Change of Front

Ambassador Bullitt protested, and Secretary of State Hull accused the Soviets of backing down on their promise. He said that "when in its reply (to Ambassador Bullitt's protest) the Soviet Government indicated an intention entirely to disregard its promise 'to prevent' such activities as those complained of, it struck a severe blow at the fabric of friendly relations between the two countries." The Kremlin had said it could not be held responsible for activities of the Comintern.

About that time, however, the Soviets became aware of a growing threat from anti-Communist Germany and changed their policy from one of opposition to all capitalistic states to one of co-operation with the democracies as against the Fascist dictatorships.

The American Government since has noted the regular periodical hegira of American Communist officials to Moscow for Comintern discussions. The American Communist Party has disavowed violent overthrow of government, but the Party still adheres to the Communist International, which stands committed to violent overthrow of all governments.

The Soviets made one promise which they have observed—American clergymen have been permitted to conduct religious services for Americans living in the U. S. S. R.

On the whole, officials are reasonably satisfied with the restoration of relations. Secretary Hull revealed three years ago that the United States took up the question of resuming relations with the Soviet Union, because it observed "the serious effects upon peace and prosperity of the many partial or dislocated international relationships throughout the world."

Expert to Guide Diction Of 'Gone With the Wind'

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—A resolution urging genuine "southern atmosphere" in the film version of "Gone With the Wind" was presented Nov. 16 to the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, Macon, Ga., President-General, said David O. Selznick had promised her to engage a native Georgian as technical adviser "for the sole purpose of making all accents in the picture acceptable to Southerners."

Red Cross Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—An increase in American Red Cross enrollment was revealed here at a regional conference of Chapters in the western part of the State, at which plans were discussed for the forthcoming roll call. The number of persons who joined in this State last year was put at 70,000, an increase of 29 per cent over the previous year's enrollment, William Carl Hunt of Washington, Assistant Manager of the Eastern Area, reported.

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Canada Expects Expanded Gains in U. S. Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 17—Signing of the Canada-United States trade agreement today will mark another milestone in the trade extension on which the present Government has worked since it took office in 1935. It seems clear that the agreement embraces one of the most important steps in the Dominion's trade program in many years.

Canada's jubilation in 1936 over its treaty with the United States proved to be well founded. Coming four years after the Ottawa Empire agreements, at a time of great national need, it probably did as much as the agreements in lifting the country out of the slough of despond and placing it upon its present comparatively sound position.

This is not surprising. Canada is a trading nation depending upon external trade in general and United States trade in particular for its economic advancement. Between 1900 and 1930 its development was based largely upon nearly $7,000,000,000 of foreign capital, much of it from the United States. Its annual $400,000,000 interest payments, while defrayed partially by Canadian investments, gold production, and tourist traffic, demand also a free exchange of goods and credit.

Pact Facilitated Exchange

The 1936 pact facilitated this exchange with the United States along several important channels that had been blocked by the imposition of tariffs after the World War and particularly by the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930. For the first time in many years such products as lumber, fish, cattle, grain, cheese, meats, and cream, could flow over the lowered wall into near and profitable markets.

It has been estimated, for instance, that the reduction in cattle tariffs, coupled with the quota of approximately 220,000 head a year, added about $10 per head to the value of every single marketable steer in the country and represented a gain of at least $12,000,000 to the cattle raisers of western Canada and Ontario.

But while Canadians are not unmindful of benefits received, there also is a negative side to the picture. They claim that the United States had the better of the first bargain, quoting official figures of both countries to prove it. Whereas Canada imported from the United States in 1937 goods to the value of $490,527,000, or 57 per cent increase over 1935, the United States imported from Canada only $394,246,000 worth of goods, or 37.8 per cent more than in 1935.

A similar disparity is disclosed in the export figures of both countries: Canada's exports (exclusive of gold bullion) rose from $286,000,000 to $367,000,000, or 37.2 per cent in the two years, while United States exports rose from $323,000,000 to $509,500,000, or 57.6 per cent.

It is noted that Canadian imports in 1937 show a far greater increase, both absolutely and relatively, over 1935, than do the United States imports. It also appears that less than one third of the total increase of $100,000,000 from Canadian exports was derived from items on which the present treaty gives Canada a reduction in duty, while, on the other hand, most of the increase in United States exports was in items on which lower rates of duty had been effected.

Free entry into United States markets was employed by such great export commodities as newsprint and pulpwood, nickel, and other minerals, and many important chemicals. Such entry is guaranteed until 1939.

Wide Scope for Bargaining

In regard to reciprocal favors, Canadians feel that the Government had plenty of scope for bargaining. More than a third of Canada's imports are raw materials that cannot be produced, or are difficult to produce at home, such as petroleum, coal, sugar, cotton, vegetable oils, rubber, silk, tin; other items include tea, coffee, cocoa, oranges, spices.

Despite Canada's development of the iron and steel industry, there are many kinds of machines and parts that are cheaper to import than to manufacture, and there is a long list of other fully manufactured goods that fall into the same category.

Recent investigation into costs and price spreads of various industries, such as the textile, automobile, agricultural machinery, and radio sets, has suggested that protection has been carried too far. Neither could the Government ignore the popular opinion that it had failed to implement its promises materially to reduce tariffs all along the line, and especially to remove those "extravagant increases" in Premier W. L. Mackenzie-King's words, applied by the previous Government.

Option on British Market

As a result of the Ottawa agreements of 1932 and the three-year extension of those agreements last year, Canada has obtained what is equivalent to an option on the British market for many food products and raw materials. It has been guaranteed free entry for these and certain quotas which, in the case of bacon at least, it has not been able to fill. The United States, eager to sell in the same market many of the same products, notably wheat, pork, lumber and fruit, proposed that Britain buy these things on the same terms as were granted to Canada.

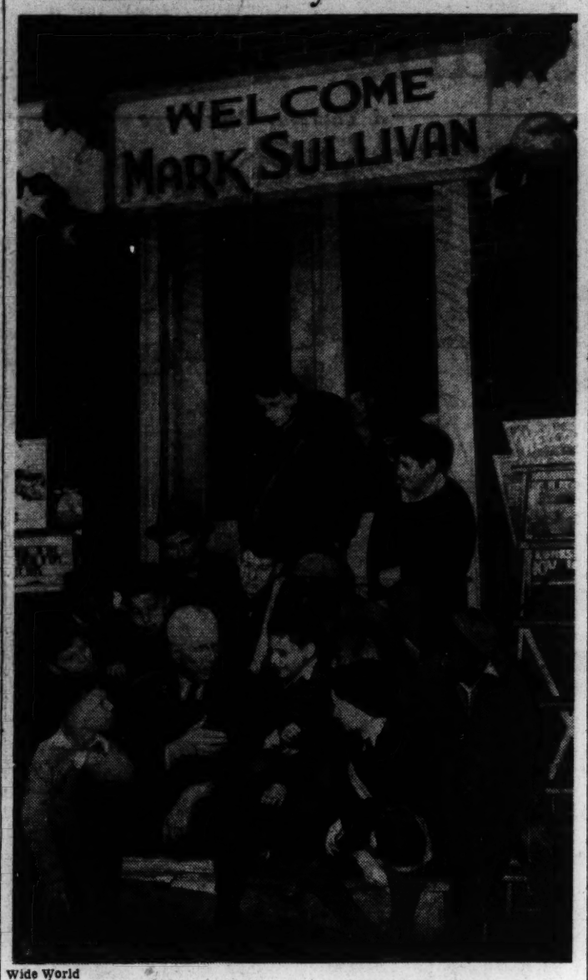
Britain liked the idea, not only because it would increase business but also attach the United States closer to the British Empire in a sort of trade alliance. But first, in order to keep faith with the Dominions, and particularly with Canada whose exports were largely similar to the American, a gentleman's agreement had to be entered into whereby the Dominions would receive ample compensation for the surrender of their exclusive option. The compensation envisages a larger share of the United States market in exchange for larger and freer entry of United States products into Great Britain.

Bright Outlook Seen

Canada will continue to enjoy a goodly share of the British market and gain a larger share of the United States market. As these two markets represent over 80 per cent of Canada's total trade the outlook is indeed bright.

Its further brightening is dependent upon two economic factors, say business authorities here: increased volume of trade through reciprocally lowering tariffs throughout all international trade, together with wider diversification of trade both in respect to commodities and markets, and stable tariffs so that producers and buyers will know where they stand; and, second, improvement of economic conditions in the United States. Canada's business recovery is so closely tied up with that of its great neighbor and largest buyer as to be all but impossible without it. Therefore the tripartite treaty, even though it only stimulated American trade, would be a boon to Canada.

'Home Town Boy Makes Good'



Wide World

West Chester, Pa., Greets Mark Sullivan

Photo shows Mr. Sullivan talking to group of newsboys on the steps of the West Chester Daily Local News.

Sullivan Again A Cub Reporter

WEST CHESTER, Pa. (AP)—Mark Sullivan became a cub reporter for a day Nov. 16 amid scenes where he started his newspaper career half a century ago.

The veteran author and political commentator got an assignment, wrote an editorial and "made up" the front page of the Daily Local News, which was a competitor of his employers in 1888 and is the only survivor of three local dailies.

Henry Longfellow Britton, Managing Editor, assigned Mr. Sullivan to "meet as many people as you can and have a good time." Mr. Sullivan was welcomed by E. L. McKinstry, another editor, who as a young reporter helped him get his first job on the Daily Republican 50 years ago.

The town turned out and acclaimed Sullivan as a local boy who made good. The rosy-cheeked writer, his snowy hair ruffled by a sharp wind, rode in a yellow automobile past places familiar as his "beat" during early reporting days. He recalled that he once jogged around Chester County afoot or in a buggy, getting stories "right from the source."

A high point of the homecoming celebration was Mr. Sullivan's appearance at State Teachers College. He entered the institution, then State Normal School, in 1888 and wrote campus items for The Village Record—his first journalistic experience.

"I am inclined to encourage admission of ignorance," he told students. "My own stipulation would be that the highest marks should go to those students who most often answer 'I don't know.'"

Baltimore Grows As Aviation Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Famed for a century as the home port of the Baltimore Clippers, this city is speeding to completion its new airport in the expectation that progress in air transportation will bring added fame and added business to the Port of Baltimore.

That such an expectation is based on more than a mere hope is shown by the fact that Pan American Airways, which plans to start trans-Atlantic passenger flights soon, has chosen the Baltimore Municipal Airport as its North American Divisional Headquarters.

At present Pan American is making twice-weekly passenger flights to Bermuda from the Baltimore base. Air lines to the north, south and west also operate from Baltimore.

Offices and hangars for Pan American are nearly ready for occupancy at the airport, and the work of filling and in grading the surfaces for land planes is being completed. Seaplanes alight on Patapsco river and are moored at the airport; land planes now use Logan Field, the National Guard air center, but soon will be using the municipal airport.

To date the city has invested about $4,000,000 in its airport, and to this sum has been added $1,500,000 provided by the Public Works Administration.

New British Consul Lauds Chamberlain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The world owes Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, "a debt of gratitude because in the recent European crisis he averted war," in the opinion of Godfrey D. N. Haggard, new British Consul General here. "None of us wants another Armistice Day," he told the British Empire Chamber of Commerce at a welcome to him to this city at a luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel here Nov. 15.

Mr. Haggard strongly defended the Chamberlain policy of "appeasement" in connection with Germany and urged members of the Chamber to correct the impression that England was on her "last legs." There are plenty of optimists in England, and "the Empire is hanging together pretty well despite pessimists abroad," he declared.

Mr. Haggard held that the British Prime Minister was face to face with three courses in connection with the Czechoslovakian crisis—"war, armed peace, and peace with understanding"—adding that in order to reach the third objective, Britain was now passing through the second.

"You may not approve of dictatorships," he said, "but we have got to live alongside them. We can't remove them and have to make every effort to see things from the other's point of view. All must realize that no nation is entirely to blame for present conditions."

Mr. Haggard voiced high praise of the Empire Chamber of Commerce, declaring that it was through such groups that a better understanding of conditions in the British Empire was spread throughout the world.

Milk Producers Urge Managed Currency

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, closing its twenty-second annual convention here, set forth Nov. 16 upon a three-point program of intended aid for agriculture with a demand for the establishment of a sound system of managed currency to "restore 1921-29 purchasing and debt-paying levels."

The organization also urged: Farm surplus management based upon farmer-financed commodity pools; federal legislation that would prohibit importation of foreign dairy products not produced under the same health standards as those in the United States, and a self-help effort in the disposal of accumulated dairy stocks, in support of government aid in that direction.

N. P. Hull of Lansing, Mich., was re-elected to his sixth consecutive term as President; John Brandt, Minneapolis, Minn., returned as First Vice-President; W. P. Davis, Boston, Mass., Second Vice-President, and George W. Slocum, Milton, Pa., Treasurer.

Ickes Urges Full Peace in Americas

HAVANA (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Donald L. Ickes called Nov. 16 for "a sweeping away of the last vestige of the misunderstanding that may have existed" among the nations of the Americas. Addressing the Pan-American Conference of Municipalities on Public Works, Mr. Ickes said:

"Age-old religions are either proscribed or supplemented by prescribed, atavistic ideologies. Even women and children are offered up as victims upon altars erected to hate and lust for power and greed for the possessions of other and friendly peoples.

"Can it be doubted that the greatest assurance of peace and security within our own borders against foreign aggression is the peace and security that rests upon a common interest, a common friendliness, a common understanding, a common determination that the peace and security of any one of the Americas shall be the peace and security of all of the Americas?"

Australians Asked To Aid Czech Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—A suggestion that Australians should show practical appreciation for the Czechs' sacrifices in the cause of peace by subscribing at least £500,000 for the relief of refugees has been made here by the Rev. H. M. Wheller, President of the Queensland Council of Churches.

"Czechoslovakia has made a sacrificial contribution to the peace of the world—both in valuable territory and in national prestige," he said. "What is to be Australia's response, for we, like all the rest of the Empire, would have been involved in financial strain and sacrifice of life too terrible to contemplate?

"Let Australia express her sympathy and gratitude by sending Czechoslovakia a gift of not less than £500,000. It would be Australia's distinctive contribution to the building up of the Temple of Peace in Europe."

Experts to Seek Ways To Repairs Tree Damage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A conference of botanists and tree experts to consider ways and means for repairing the damage done to trees in this area by the hurricane of Sept. 21 has been called by Dr. William J. Robbins, director of the New York Botanical Garden, to meet here on Dec. 8 and 9.

The meeting, which will be held at the Botanical Garden, will be known as the Eastern Shade Tree Conference, and will, among other things study the selection, culture of more sturdy, storm-proof trees, propose a program of rehabilitation of damaged trees and endeavor to gain a greater control over tree diseases and pests.

Need Is Stressed For Developing Of Family-Size Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Three primary problems confronting rural America today have been outlined here by Chris L. Christensen, Dean of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Dean Christensen termed them thus:

1. The problem of the family-sized farm in rural America which we will do well to preserve. Bear in mind that the family-sized farm always has been the basis of sound American agriculture. Much of our rural progress, as here in Wisconsin, has been built upon farms conducted during the greater portion of the year by the operator and members of his family.

We must not only preserve but strengthen all the traditions which have grown up with the family farm. So let us nail down as the first plank in our permanent farm platform the pursuit of economic policies that will safeguard and secure more widespread ownership of family-sized farms by the operators and their families.

2. A farm problem which should challenge the attention of all is that of establishing economic balance between agriculture, labor, and industry.

Rural America has become bound to the urban world with bands of steel and gold and the dominant note in agriculture today is commercial. The United States now is a great industrial, a great agricultural, and a great mercantile nation. Whether or not we know it, society is tremendously interdependent.

Therefore, living as we do in the kind of economic and social world which is characterized by intricate interdependence, we must pursue policies of balanced exchange between agriculture and industry of the goods, the facilities, and the services that enter into standards and satisfactions of American living.

3. If foreign markets are not reopened for products which we usually export, there will of necessity come drastic and painful readjustments to millions producing butter, cheese, eggs, and fruit, as well as the growers of corn, rice, cotton, tobacco, and wheat. This will mean an attendant lessening of the world market for manufactured goods.

Dean Christensen called for cooperation in solving rural problems and advised the farmer "to become aware of the larger world about him." Group techniques, he added, should be utilized in working out the solutions.

Death Valley Proves Magnet for Tourists

LOS ANGELES (AP)—There are at least 58,320 persons for whom the dry, scorching wastes of Death Valley hold no terrors. That is the number of persons who visited the spot in the last year, according to the records of Superintendent T. R. Goodwin.

Now a national park, Death Valley has been improved with good roads and dependable water supply, and numerous hotels have been established. Travel in the last five years has increased 550 per cent.

Ohio Sea Scorpion Fossils Prove Them Great Travelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Treking a thousand miles was a mere nothing to sea scorpions of several hundred million years ago. This was disclosed when the University of Cincinnati Museum staff announced what they considered one of the rarest Ohio fossil discoveries in years, the finding of evidence of creatures whose habitat was supposedly a location in New York State.

The Museum staff reported that it has identified recent finds in a rock layer in nearby Adams County, Ohio, as the parts of at least five sea scorpions and fragments of many shed skins of others. These ancient crustaceans belong to a species new to natural science and to a genus hitherto unknown in Ohio or, for that matter, not clearly known on this continent outside of a small area in New York.

A university senior, Charles D. Cox, of Cincinnati, working this summer on a new road near Manchester, Ohio, made the discovery of these specimens which the University's Geology Department followed up with a quarrying party. Other trips will be made to the spot before frost destroys the recently exposed shale with its precious specimens.

The rock strata in which this find was located belong to the Richmond group, several million years older than the strata in New York where related sea scorpions occur, making possible the tracing of the ancestry of this stock much further back into geologic time.

The original specimen to be uncovered is nearly two feet long, although incomplete. These sea scorpions are distant cousins of a later marine type from which today's desert scorpions have come, according to museum officials and resemble giant lobsters with horny skin, jointed legs and pinchers. They had broad flat tails with which they probably sculled through the water and large paddles for swimming. Their jaws were as jagged as the edges of a saw. Their large eyes were compounded of thousands of tiny eyes like those of today's insects and horseshoe crabs.

Scottish Dictionary Progress Described; Third Volume Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Progress on a great National Dictionary which is to include 10 volumes, was described at the ninth annual meeting of the Scottish National Dictionary Association here recently by the editor, Mr. William Grant, and others.

The Carnegie Trust has aided the plan by appointing a member of the staff to one of their scholarships, thus recognizing the work as material for research. Volume III is now ready for printing.

This dictionary is to record the conventional literary Scottish language as spoken after 1700, the rise and history of each of its dialects and their geographical distribution. It should be a storehouse of information on Scottish customs, folklore, and occupation. The dictionary will be a key to every Scottish word used from the days of Burns, Scott, and Ferguson to R. L. Stevenson, Neil Munro, and Charles Murray, it was said by Sir Joseph Dobbie, President of the Association.

German Ship Blast Is Blamed on Bomb

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper announced Nov. 15 that the explosion on the German steamship Vancouver at Oakland, Calif., Nov. 3 apparently was caused by a bomb from outside the ship.

Suspending a Bureau of Marine Inspection Investigation of the blast, Mr. Roper said:

"Since it is apparent that a bomb was placed outside the hull deliberately by some person unknown, the solution of the apparent crime becomes a matter for the action of the Department of Justice."

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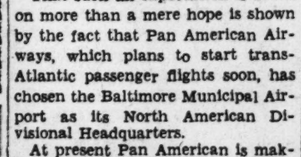
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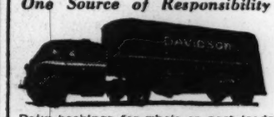
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter One

Step by step, listening for Mrs. Titcomb's heavy breathing from her chair by the parlor window, Andrew tiptoed down the narrow dark stairs and carefully unbolted and opened the front door. It creaked a little as it opened, and Mrs. Titcomb snorted in her sleep. Andrew prepared to run, but the woman did not wake up, and he softly closed the door behind him.

Now that he was on the steps, facing the neat red brick Philadelphia street, he scarcely knew what to do nor where to go. He could hear Mr. Bumblebee Titcomb, as people called him, hammering down the lid of a box in the narrow back yard ready to be packed in the wagon when it should come at dawn tomorrow to take them all away.

Away! Andrew did not even know where they were going, and for that matter neither did Mr. Bumblebee Titcomb nor Mrs. Titcomb having her nap by the window. Perhaps even now she was dreaming the dream that would decide where they were to go, for all the Titcombs' lives were ruled by Mrs. Titcomb's dreams. She had dreamed that they were to leave Philadelphia on a certain day for some better place where they would prosper; and she had dreamed that Andrew was to go with them into the new land.

Scant Comfort

Andrew's heart beat fast. He would not believe that the Fair American could be lost and that his strong young father was not coming back—even though the ship was four months overdue already. No, no! some day his father would come back, with his pockets bulging with presents for Andrew; he would come hurrying up this quiet street like a southwest wind and knock eagerly at the polished knocker, and then some stranger would open the door, and tell him that the Titcombs had gone away and taken their little boarder with them.

But no one would know where they had gone. His father would hunt and hunt, but he would not know where to hunt for Andrew. America is a pretty large place in which to lose one little boy!

"Please wait, dear Mrs. Titcomb, please wait just another week until my father comes back—" Andrew had begged that very day at the dinner table, but Mrs. Titcomb had shut her mouth tight and settled her cap firmly on her curls.

"Nonsense, Andrew," she said impatiently, "There is no one with whom to leave you, so you must come along and try to be a good boy. Go up to your room now and pack your trunk. The wagon will be here early."

In the Attic Room

Andrew had given one despairing look at Mr. Titcomb. But Mr. Titcomb was staring in front of him. Mr. Titcomb might be a good carpenter, but he depended on Mrs. Titcomb for doing the thinking for them both.

"Be a good boy," he mumbled good-naturedly, giving Andrew a pat on his brown head. There was no help there.

Andrew went up the steep stairs to his little room under the slate roof, and pulled out the small trunk covered with spotted calfskin, with his initials in brass-headed tacks on the cover. He had been so proud of it when his father had given it to him for the voyage to the West Indies. But now as he folded his neat clothes into it, he hated it with all his heart, because it was going to carry away his things into an unknown world where his father would never find him.

"I won't go, I won't go!" he cried, striking against the calfskin suddenly with both fists. His hurt knuckles brought him back to his usual quietness.

"What shall I do then?" he thought, "There is nowhere I can go."

And kneeling as he was in front of the little trunk, he tried to pray, but God seemed very far away.

On the Docks

Then the idea came to him that perhaps if he went down to the docks he might hear some news of his father. There was no good asking Mrs. Titcomb's permission to go. But this was the hour for Mrs. Titcomb's nap, when she sat red-faced and heavy in her chair by the window after her monstrous dinner, and even on this last day, she would probably be sleeping. So Andrew tiptoed down the stairs and at last found himself on the steps with the door closed safely behind him.

Andrew had never been to the docks since he left the deck of the Fair American nearly 10 months ago, but he knew in which direction they lay, and guided partly by the smell of salt water and tar, he found his way from the streets of red brick houses and yellowing maples to the warehouses, sail lofts, waterfront taverns and ship chandlers' stores that lined the river.

A Last Search

Above the roofs he could see the masts and spars of vessels at the docks, and here and there catch the stained white of a drying sail. Big drays rattled and bumped over the cobblestones, and once he was almost run down by a team of heavy chestnuts coming from an alley. There were sailors, some of them foreign, blowzy women, hurrying merchants, but none of them paid any attention to Andrew.

So, amid the confusion and the reek of many smells, pleasant and unpleasant, he found his way from dock to dock, wherever he could make out the tall spars of a brig, but each time he was disappointed, and it was the Amiable Nancy of Macchias, the Fortune and Sally of Boston or the Three Sisers of Newburyport which lay being loaded or unloaded, and never the vessel he sought.

At last he began stopping people to ask,

"Have you heard any news of the brig Fair American of Providence, Captain John Patterson, bound from Havannah?"

But though one or two waited to question the boy, all ended by shaking their heads. It was no new thing at the waterfront to have wives or children inquiring for men and ships.

"Never heerd tell of the Fair American, sonny," most of the men said, often adding kindly, "but like as not she'll come sailing up the river any day now."

"If you should meet Captain Patterson some time, sir, will you tell him his son Andrew was inquiring for him?" Andrew would ask wistfully, "Tell Captain Patterson they're taking me away—I don't know where."

"Now that's too bad, sonny," the men would say, giving him a pat on the shoulder, "If I meet him, I'll tell him. You can count on me."

The afternoon was drawing on to dusk, and still Andrew had heard no word of his father. He knew now for sure that the Fair American was not in port. Perhaps Mrs. Titcomb was right. Four months was a long time to be overdue from the West Indies.

Unwelcome Invitation

A man leaned over the rail of an untidy looking vessel with a foreign name.

"Nice leetle boy, you coma on board," he said, smiling—"I gotta nice monkey to show you. I gotta nice parrot. You coma on board."

"No thank you, sir," said Andrew, and turned and ran down the almost deserted dock, his footsteps echoing loud in his own ears. He didn't want to be carried off to be a cabin-boy against his will.

The waterfront was full of shadows now, and loud voices from the taverns. With the coming of the October dusk the brisk sailors, the officers, the merchants and drays seemed gone; in their place were shadows that slouched or staggered, faces with unpleasant eyes.

Andrew could not stay here. Hungry, weary and hopeless he found his way back to the Titcombs, and knocked at their door.

Mrs. Titcomb flung it open in a flurry.

"Well, what a turn you've given us, young man!" she cried when she saw who was there. "You need to have your trousers well warmed for playing us such a trick on the last afternoon!"

But when she saw Andrew's tired desperate face, her hand on his shoulder turned kinder.

"There, there," she said, "go and get washed for your supper and we'll say no more about it. I suppose you've been down to the docks hunting for your father. Hurry, Andrew! Thanks to your obstinacy, you'll have to pack by candlelight, for the wagon will be here tomorrow at cock-crow."

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Drawn by Helen Sewell

Above the Roofs, Andrew Could See the Masts and Spars of Vessels at the Docks

Winter Dusk

An indolent sea leans heavily
Against the brown shoulders
of low hills,
While a slow wind idles
among the stars.
Only the gulls are active
Through the silent dusk.
Their white wings passing
leave a trail
Of beauty for the Night to
walk upon.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Animals Remember You!

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

If you have ever kept a cat or a dog, you must frequently have been impressed with your pet's ability to remember things—not only places but faces, too. I have even seen a dog recognize the figure of a former friend when that friend was quite fifty yards away, and long before the latter called out to him.

The horse tribe, too, has excellent memories. One of the best examples I ever saw was an onager, or wild ass, which in its very youthful days had been bottle-fed by a young man. The latter used to take the little foal out for exercise every morning, after which he would give it a brushdown and make a great fuss of it.

During these grooming operations the foal used frequently to put its muzzle to the man's face, and the pair would exchange a "kiss."

Eventually the pair had to part company. But one day, about a year later, circumstances arose by which the man was enabled to revisit his former "bottle-baby." I was present at their meeting and am convinced that the animal immediately recognized his former friend, despite the twelve months' interval which had elapsed since their parting. The foal not only ran to meet him but, just to show that he had not forgotten the happy times they used to have together, actually "kissed" him in the old fond way.

Recognizing the Mahout

Memory in animals is apparently a very variable quality. Some species, of course, appear to be more intelligent and to possess more retentive memories than others. But individuals of the same species vary in a striking way, too, though I have yet to meet a really stupid elephant or chimpanzee. The intelligence of these animals is of a high order, and their memories are correspondingly good, too.

One of the best examples of the working of an elephant's memory came under my own observation not long ago. The animal had been originally brought to England from India by a mahout, or native keeper, to whom it had become extraordinarily attached. Unfortunately, soon afterward the mahout had to return to his own country.

About five years later, however, he had occasion to accompany another elephant to England, and thought he would take the opportunity of revisiting his old friend. The animal's behavior astonished all who witnessed the reunion. Directly she heard the mahout's well-loved and well-remembered voice she threw up her trunk and trumpeted with gusto. And when the man went up to her, she twined her trunk caressingly around him. Quite obviously, the intervening years had done little, if anything, to impair her memory of her friend.

A Linguistic Parrot

In an hotel at Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, there lives today a parrot who, before coming to its present home some twelve years ago, lived with a Spanish family. While with the Spaniards it picked up several Spanish phrases, which, however, soon dropped out of its vocabulary when it found itself in its new home in England.

The other day, however, some Spanish visitors happened to be staying at the hotel, and began conversing in their native tongue within earshot of the parrot. Imagine their surprise—and that of the bird's owner, too—when it suddenly began chattering away in Spanish.

I don't know that many of us would call the sea-gull a very intelligent bird, but here is a little story testifying to a gull's memory as told me by an acquaintance who lives in the Isle of Wight.

"Some weeks ago," he wrote, "we found in Freshwater Bay a seagull covered with oil. As it seemed certain that the bird would not live if left to its own devices, we took it home, cleaned it, and tended it for a week or two. It then flew away, but has returned every day. It generally perches on the chimney-pot for a time, and then swoops down onto the lawn for its meal, which, of course, we provide for it. When it has fed it flies away and rejoins the other gulls which often congregate in hundreds around passing ships, following them far out to sea. But whatever distance our gull may go, it always remembers to come home to us for its 'official' breakfast each morning!"

A Policeman's Swimming Club

"Something ought to be done about it," said Mr. Gils, the village policeman, when, five years ago, he pondered the slogan "Everybody should learn to swim."

Mr. Gils looks after the village of Usquert in the Netherlands where there is water in abundance—ponds, lakes, canals, ditches, rivers and sea—waiting to be used. In view of the supply it might be thought strange that, until Mr. Gils got busy, few people knew how to swim at all. But the laws prohibit bathing in canals or ditches, and being only a small village, Usquert did not possess a swimming pool of its own.

"Something ought to be done about it," said P. C. Gils again, and forthwith took the matter into his own hands deciding to teach the village children himself in the nearby "polder-canal."

There was considerable difficulty in doing this, however, for the canal, being deep, was forbidden to all but trained swimmers, and the children could not swim at all. The policeman knew this, of course, but determined, for the good of the community in general, to overlook it.

He started a club of his own, electing himself President, Treasurer, Secretary and Swimming Instructor, all at the same time. The school children had to raise the necesssary funds to purchase bathing suits.

Having equipped themselves, they joined forces with the policeman two afternoons a week, cycling with him in a long row, two deep, to the bridge that crosses the canal. Standing on the bridge, Mr. Gils gave his pupils swimming lessons, keeping in contact with them in the water by means of a flag-pole, which he held, attached by a line to a swimming belt which girdled the child.

All this was done in Mr. Gil's leisure hours and without any remuneration at all, except the grateful smiles and the laughter of the boys and girls. But his kindness quickly begat kindness. The canal lacked dressing cabins, and realizing this, one of the villagers put up no fewer than 10 as his special contribution, the space on which they stood being given by the owners.

So today the village of Usquert has a free, public swimming pool where, in the course of the last five years, the policeman has taught hundreds of boys and girls to swim. No wonder the children of Usquert think that their village constable is the finest policeman in the world!

A Festival of Books to Grow With

Book Reviews

This week, Nov. 13 to 19, has been dedicated to youth and designated National Book Week. Publishers, bookstores, public libraries, schools and all interested in promoting the cause of good books for young people join in the celebration of this happy event. Since its inauguration, 20 years ago, the steady improvement in the quality of books has been marked. Writers and artists of distinction have been attracted into the ranks of those working in the field of young people's books. Annually more people are interested and realize that young people need books to grow up with and to grow up on.

We sincerely hope you will receive a real stimulus from the various exhibits, book fairs and celebrations held wherever you live—in city, town or country—and that you will feel an urge to own books and know the delight of sharing them.

Becky's New World

For older girls, a vigorous and dramatic story of the three young Turners, who lived by themselves in an old house of pioneer days, is "The House in No-End Hollow," by May Justus.

With little worldly goods but with stout hearts they went about making a home. Later Granny helped out, and Becky was able to go back to school, where the "brought-on" teacher was "opening up new worlds to her pupils." Becky longed for books and an education. We quote from this story about these young people living in the Tennessee Mountains written by a teacher working in just such a community as No-End Hollow.

"Afterwards, when Becky recalled this visit from the teacher, it seemed to mark the beginning of a new life for her. New friends came into her world. She fell in love with 'Little Women,' and in sharing their sorrows and difficulties she thought less about her own. Jo March became as familiar to her as her old friend Susie Ellis. She liked Jo best, but the other sisters were also dear to her. Amy, with her love for finery, reminded her of Jessie. She sympathized with Meg when her jelly wouldn't 'jell.'

"She kept 'Little Women' to read to herself, but there were other books which she shared with the family. The old kitchen was an enchanted place on the nights when, after supper, Becky read aloud to them. One favorite was 'The Scottish Chiefs,' and Jeff had to be reminded time and again to attend the fire—he was so bewitched with the stirring story."

Children of the Moor

"The Young Brontës," by Mary Louise Jarden, with most effective pictures by Helen Sewell, is a book to rejoice over in this our festival week. It recreates in a charming manner the childhood of Charlotte and Emily, Branwell and Anne Brontë. Not a formal biography is this unusual book, but rather is it a fascinating human story of their home life, their growing up, their play, their distinct personalities, their ideals and dreams.

England of 1825 is the scene and time, and the author illuminates the period and some of the personalities of the day. We feel the strong bond of family affection but can see plainly how seclusion and a strangeness marked them as different from other children; influences, however that cultivated and produced the genius of these four. The author has brought into her writing a high quality and at the same time a liveliness which make her book distinguished.

A book to read following this story-biography, and while you are in the Brontë mood, is the new edition of "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte presented in beautiful format with exquisite and unusually interpretive illustrations by Helen Sewell. Here is a book to put on your Christmas list if you are a book lover, for it is worthy of a place in any collector's library.

In New Guinea Jungles

"Jungle River," by Howard Pease, will please older boys. Its scene is the jungles of New Guinea, where young Dan Carter's search for his geologist father and his plane, reported missing, takes him on a long and hazardous journey and brings him into contact with two other Americans engaged in a mysterious mission.

It is a good tale for the author seldom lets his readers down, and the suspense holds until the end. Most of his books have been tales of the sea, but here he introduces unfamiliar people and scenes in a strange corner of the world.

America Long Ago

Cornelia Meigs never disappoints us in her books, for first of all she writes a capital story well; secondly, she brings to her writing a fine appreciation of what young people like; thirdly, her books are sound all the way through and, where historical scenes and events are part of the story, they are faithfully drawn and accurately set down. "The Scarlet Oak" has all these qualities and is another in her long list of fine tales with American backgrounds.

Hugh and Jeremy Armond arrive from England with their mother to make their home with their grandfather, a shipping merchant living outside Bordentown, New Jersey. They find him in serious business troubles, for it is the time when men and nations were working to restore stability and order out of the discord the world had been thrown into during the Napoleonic wars. How Jeremy is advised to return and work abroad for the American shipping interests, and the part played by Hugh, the real hero of the story, when he becomes gardener's boy at Point Breeze, the estate of Joseph Bonaparte, makes good reading.

While there, Hugh witnesses and plays an important part in the exciting events that happen in the household of the brother of the great Napoleon, then in exile. Some of the important people of the period are characters in the story, and Miss Meigs provides another picture of early America and makes us appreciate the courage, skill, and spirit that went into its building.

Tale of a House

In "House by the Sea" Hildegarde Hoyt Swift has written a book about an old house, overlooking Long Island Sound, built in 1635 and surviving through the generations that brought all kinds of people to its doors—pirates, Indians, early colonists and finally present-day Americans. Through the account, there runs a strain of history—not the school-book kind, but a live human interest story. And, for good measure, you will find a mystery, for there is the secret the house hid for such a long time. Who can escape the fascination of an old house grown wise because it has seen more life than the oldest person?

Help With Hobbies

"Models Any Boy Can Build," by Joseph Leeming, covers a wide range of interests and will tell you how to build models of the various means of transportation from early times to the present day in aircraft, ships, stage-coach and prairie-schooner, locomotives and bridges. While building these models from complete and practical directions, you may learn facts concerning the history and development of transportation. The author tells us that very few tools are needed and that, with balsa wood available in blocks and strips of all shapes and sizes, the models are easily made.

"Offstage," by Marguerite Melcher, is a unique book and will serve you well if you are interested in making plays from stories. In a charmingly informal and readable manner, the author tells you how to choose the part of a story to dramatize, how to write dialogue interestingly, how to arrange effective scenery and sounds with few facilities, what can be done about lighting, how to plan costumes, masks, and wigs. It is an invaluable book if you belong to a drama club at school or want to have the fun of putting on plays in your own home.

"Young America's Cook Book" will provide both fun and profitable experience to boys and girls who like good food, if they follow directions for the preparation of all kinds of nice things to eat, as given in this up-to-date cook book designed especially for the young American. Nowadays, cooking is a hobby with many celebrities, men and women alike, and it is considered really smart to know something about fine cooking.

You may be interested in getting a start, or having already a fondness for the art, you will find further pleasure in the new recipes for home, outdoor, and camp cooking, for picnics, parties, and candy making.

Among the Arts

"Stories of the Painters," by Amy Steedman, appears in a new edition at a much lower price than before, making the book available to many more boys and girls. It is a splendid, large volume that includes some of the most beautiful paintings in the world and side by side with the pictures are the stories of the men who painted them.

For your personal record of musical experiences, "The Music Album," prepared and edited by Samuel G. Houghton, provides a most satisfactory method, similar in form to a stamp album. It is an ingenious way to capture, collect, and keep your memories of good music you have heard and will hear on the phonograph, radio, at symphony concerts, or opera. Two hundred and thirty-five composers and 1,623 compositions are covered with additional blank lines and blank note pages on which you may put down all the new composers and their works. What a splendid gift for music lovers, whatever their age may be!

A new translation, done in poetic prose, of an old hero tale, is Merriam Sherwood's book, "The Song of Roland." She has done a fine piece of work in rewriting this great epic from Old French in a manuscript found about 1785 in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Her splendid introduction adds further interest and value to this scholarly contribution to fine books for young people.

"The Great Story" is the life of Jesus Christ, arranged in a continuous narrative and told in the exact wording of the authorized King James version selected from the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. It is a dignified and beautiful book unspoiled by any introduction or commentary and illustrated with reproductions, in full color, of 15 paintings by great artists.

Florence Bethune Sloan

After the First Snowfall

One of the most thrilling days of the year to the nature lover is that sunny, cold morning after the first snow of the season. It is comparable to that gusty, blue-skied day of March when the first blue birds arrive in the old apple trees and carol gay arias of the ever-recurring, ages-old miracle of spring. Or that frosty, clean, star-lit night of October when the geese wing southward across the golden harvest moon.

This December morning, the world is fresh and clean. Four inches of whiteness covers the fields which yesterday were brown and frozen. The garden snuggles warmly beneath its close fitting puff. The lichen-covered stone walls are wearing earlaps and mufflers.

There are fascinating stories written on the new page of winter. Ah! Here is the trail of Weeteeta, the gentle woodmouse. Dainty, tiny footprints with a delicate streak where her tail dragged in the snow. How often one thinks: "I wonder if the end of that little tail does not get very cold!" Apparently not, for Weeteeta has unhurriedly wandered about beneath the weed stalks searching here and there for a tiny seed for breakfast. She reminds one of a tiny, lace-capped grandmother with a gray shawl, puttering happily about.

Kooza, the Red Fox

See! Here in the woods' road are the sharply defined tracks of Kooza the red fox. He has been out on a jaunt, circling the farm chicken houses, detouring along the swamp brook, warily investigating certain thickets. Kooza, by the distance of the tracks, was trotting briskly along, probably still in search of his breakfast.

Here in the old orchard, now entirely surrounded by woodland, are several stories. Swadeeka, the gentle-eyed deer, has been here pawing the snow away for a possible apple. Perhaps she thinks a frozen apple is a bit of hard sugar candy. Her hoofs have made distinctive, finely-etched pictures in the snow. Here is where she left the orchard, on the way back to her winter living-room among the hemlocks and spruces in the swamp.

Beena, the ring-necked pheasant, has been here with his flock. He is a regal, flashing-colored Oriental potentate. While his brown-feathered, demurely inconspicuous mates wander about, he stands on guard. His gorgeous robe glints in the morning sun. That bright, gleaming eye circles about. For he knows that Kooza is out on such a morning. When the snow deepens and food is hard to find, Beena and his mates will come to the driveway behind the barn, where corn and wheat are spread for them.

Around the Pond

We must visit one more spot on this winter morning. Around the small, shallow pond in the depth of the swamp is a grand place for snow stories. This is where Moocha, the big-eared rabbit, goes loping along. Sometimes Moocha seems a very peculiar individual. He will lope in and out, over and around, and never seems to stop anywhere. He may be one of those people who want always to be "on the go." Then again, in a certain mood, he will putter interminably among a small group of evergreens.

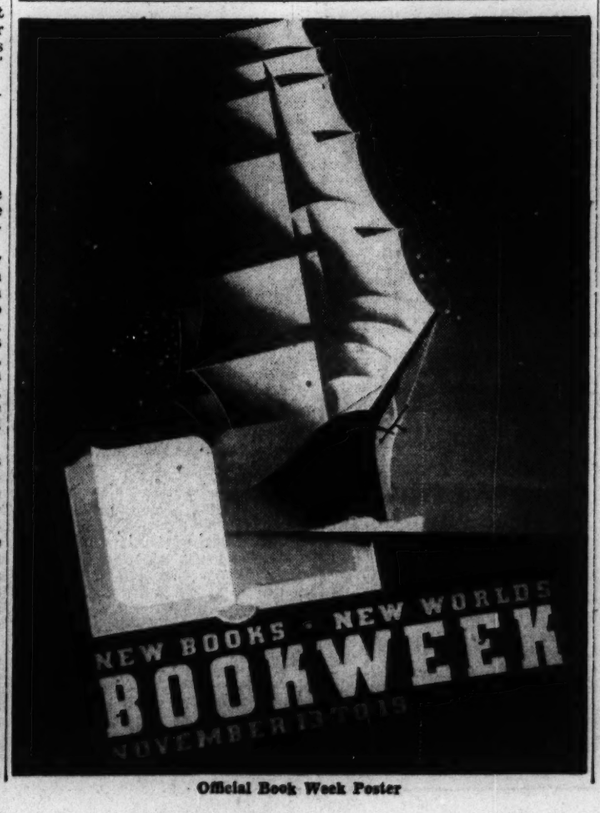
Foozy, the muskrat, is still sleeping. His domed, mud and grass house, has a beautiful white bonnet this morning. Foozy is a philosopher. Many a human being could learn from him. He is calm, methodical, forehanded and appreciative of the small joys.

It is time to return to the farm house for breakfast. How clean and fresh the woods smell! The spruces and hemlocks and pines give the air a spicy tang. Once again the first snow stories of winter have been read. They are old stories, ever new, and read eagerly by those who love to walk in field and wood.

The Frost King

Through the crispy silence of a starry night,
the frost king rode. From each deep fold
of his crimson cloak, he shook out treasure
and spread it with a generous hand;
heaping it on the sleeping land,
in lavish, careless measure.
At dawn, the woods were bright with gold.

MILDRED NICKERSON



Official Book Week Poster

List of Books Reviewed

The House in No-End Hollow, by May Justus. Illustrated by Erick Berry. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co.; $2.

The Young Brontës, Charlotte and Emily, Branwell and Anne, by Mary Louise Jarden. With illustrations in two colors by Helen Sewell. New York: The Viking Press; $2.50.

Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Brontë. Illustrated by Helen Sewell. New York and London: Oxford University Press; $3.

Jungle River, by Howard Pease. Illustrated by Armstrong Sperry. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co.; $2.

The Scarlet Oak, by Cornelia Meigs. Illustrated by Elizabeth Orton Jones. New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.

House by the Sea, by Hildegarde Hoyt Swift. Illustrated by Lynd Ward. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.; $2.

Models Any Boy Can Build, by Joseph Leeming. New York: Appleton-Century Company; $2.

Offstage, by Marguerite Fellows Melcher. Illustrated by Hilda Richman. New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $1.50.

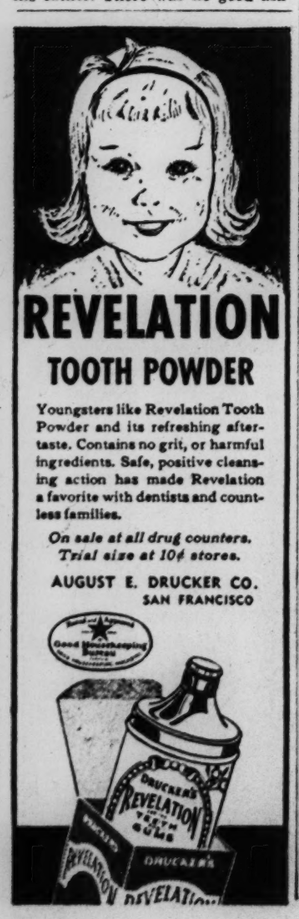
Young America's Cook Book, compiled by the Home Institute of the New York Herald Tribune. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons; $1.75.

Stories of the Painters, by Amy Steedman. New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons; $3.

The Music Album, prepared and edited by Samuel G. Houghton. New York: William Morrow and Co.; $2.50.

The Song of Roland, translated by Merriam Sherwood. Illustrated by Edith Emerson. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Great Story, from the Authorized King James Version of the Bible. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.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The Map-Makers

I AM not thinking of the rulers of the earth who at the present moment are changing the map of Europe, Asia, and South America. Nor am I thinking of the geographers and cartographers and skilled draftsmen who are busy with the actual revision of maps. It is good to forget them for a while and think of another and far humbler sort of person—the man who draws a map for you when you have lost your way.

There must be thousands of these impromptu map-makers in the world. Yet meeting one is always an event, always something of a surprise. I can remember most of those I have met and the circumstances under which we met. And more than one of their maps I still have in my keeping.

* * *

TAKE THE YOUNG map-maker I encountered, more than ten years ago, in the woods just north of Monadnock. I was trying to make my way cross-country from one unfrequented road to another. Though not exactly lost, I was, in Daniel Boone's phrase, "a little bewildered." Hearing a cheerful clinking sound as of someone hammering on metal, I traced it to a house hidden among trees and to a young fellow at work digging a well. He laid down his sledge-hammer and crowbar, hunted for the stub of a pencil in his pocket, asked for a piece of paper, and began to draw a map.

"This," he said, making a fat dot, "is where you now are."

I watched his pencil travel slowly across the paper, veering now to the left, now to the right. It crossed a stream, duly indicated, followed a stone wall, and finally went completely off the paper and had to be continued on the other side. Having finished the map, the map-maker touched his pencil to his tongue and retraced the route more firmly as if for added assurance. He gave me the map; but, before I left, he decided to go a little way with me himself.

If the wood road I was to follow had been half as clear as the map, I should have had no trouble. As it was, I lost my way and floundered about in a swamp for some time before finding it again—before getting back onto the map. But the map I didn't lose. I kept that for a long time.

* * *

SOMEONE HAS POINTED out that what we call charm springs always from a happy excess, an excess of vitality and good will. The charming person always does a little more for you than you require or expect. How true this is of the map-makers. Most of us regard the giving of directions as a perfunctory duty. We try to be clear, but that is as far as we go. The map-maker goes farther. He wants to make it impossible for you to lose your way again. He would like to go all the way with you himself. Since that isn't to be done, he draws you a map. And, as he draws it, you see that in imagination he *is* going with you every step of the way. I have known a map-maker to become more interested in my journey than I was myself.

A foot-traveler has a far better chance of meeting a map-maker than a car-driver has. That is not the fault of the map-maker. The car-driver is almost always in a hurry. He hasn't time. If you started to draw a map for him, he'd probably say: "Oh, thanks, but don't bother." Besides, he already has a map, a printed map, a map with everything on it. The foot-traveler may be in a hurry, too, but he is glad of a chance to stop and rest. He can spare time to be helped and the map-maker takes time to help him.

* * *

IF WE WERE to try analyzing what it is that makes a map-maker, we should have to include this rare gift of leisure, together with a black-and-white clearness and sureness about roads and directions, a touch of motor-mindedness maybe, and a knack for putting oneself in another person's place. And one thing more. In my experience, no map-maker has ever tried to change my destination. He has never tried to persuade me to go somewhere else. He was interested only in helping me get where I had to go.

Was there ever a time when map-makers were more needed than today, when so many people have lost their way or are bewildered? The destination is fairly clear: peace and justice and a flowering of the human spirit. But the road seems long and perplexing. It might seem hopeless if it were not for the map-makers, the great map-makers of today and yesterday and tomorrow.

ROBERT FRANCIS

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By Courtesy of the Federal Art Project of Massachusetts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"OCTOBER AFTERNOON": *A Painting by Harold Lund*

THIS engaging oil painting has recently been shown in an exhibition of the Federal Art Project in Massachusetts. A well-shaded street in a New England town is depicted by Harold Lund. Electing to portray the subject in the Impressionist manner, the artist has dwelt ably upon effects of light upon surfaces, and we are especially aware of textures as they are revealed under illumination.

The Impressionist is fond of painting episodic subjects such as this, so that we feel in looking at the picture that nothing has been stopped or interrupted in its making, that all things move and vibrate in the transiency of natural change. Other painters prefer to dwell upon fixed and permanent characteristics and their pictures lack this mobile animated quality.

Explaining Greenfield Village

MANY visitors among the half-million who visited Greenfield Village during 1937 inquired about its connection with the Edison Institute. They seemed puzzled about the set-up as planned by its founder. "Just what," they asked, "is the relation of the Village to the Institute?" The explanation is a simple one. The Institute primarily is an educational project; it comprises two units, the Museum and the Village, each being an integral part. While these units serve as a laboratory and campus for the school system, they are also open to the public who wish to visit the project for their own enlightenment.

It is a mistake to view it simply as a creation to attract and satisfy the curious. Mr. Ford emphasized this when he said:

"Many people seem to believe that Greenfield Village and the Edison Institute and Museum at Dearborn, with their specimens of an earlier type of American life and industry, are just a kind of antiquarian hobby of mine. I do not deny that they have given me a great deal of interest and pleasure. But the project is vastly more than a hobby. It has very definite purposes, and I hope will have results lasting down the years. One purpose is to remind the public who visit it—and sometimes there are thousands a day—of how far and how fast we have come in technical progress in the last century or so. If we have come so far and so fast, is it likely that we shall stop now?" . . .

Mr. Ford's purpose, he has said, is to assemble a complete series of every kind of article used or made in America from the days of the first settler down to the present.

"When we are through," to quote him further, "we shall have reproduced American life as lived; and that, I think, is the best way of preserving at least a part of our history and tradition. For by looking at things that people used and that show the way they lived, a better and truer impression can be gained than could be had in a month of reading—even if there were books whose authors had the facilities to discover the minute details of the older life."—From "Henry Ford and Greenfield Village," by WILLIAM ADAMS SIMONDS. (New York: Stokes.)

Raking Leaves

WHITE throat sparrows, back with fall,
hide in the woodbine on the wall
and watch me raking leaves, and call
to question why I'm there at all.

I'd tell them, if I could, that they
are only stopping here a day
and will be southward, miles away,
when winter comes; and I must stay.

So I rake the leaves that played
a summer song of light and shade;
I lift the rake, the rich cascade
spills over on the pile they've made.

The sparrows watch me unconcerned
banking the house with what I've earned.
Leaves give better warmth, I've learned,
when they're saved than when they're burned.

LOUIS STODDARD

He Who Watches the Sheep

THE shepherd sat in the doorway of his hut upon the mountain, watching the stars. A collie dog got up and gently poked his nose into his master's hand. Except for the rustling of the animals as they turned in their straw, and an occasional bleat from a lamb, there was not a sound.

By day, it was not a lonely life. Odd sounds floated up from the valley, as the inhabitants went about their work. Now and then came the sound of bells from the steeple of the tiny church.

Occasionally charcoal burners wandered past the hut. They were silent folk, and after passing a greeting, would go quietly on their way.

The shepherd looked forward to the weekly visit of one of the farm-hands, bringing up his provisions. Long before the man was in sight, the bells of the mule could be heard distinctly in the keen air. Sometimes the provisions were late in arriving. In stormy weather, the paths became impassable.

* * *

THERE HAD BEEN RAIN that morning, but by afternoon the sun had broken through the clouds, shining upon the streams and making the petals of the flowers glow. Suddenly, mingling with the sound of falling leaves and rushing water, he had heard the jingling of bells. It was the mule coming up.

"Who would it be today?" he wondered. Perhaps young Jean, who was cheery and always ready for a joke. He usually had the latest news of the happenings in the small community to which they both belonged.

There was a long "Hall-o-a!" as the messenger drew near, and a little stir among the grazing herd.

In another moment, the rider had scrambled off his mount, and was tugging at the straps of the bulging wallets attached to the saddle.

"Good cheer today, friend," he said, as he shouldered the bags and carried them into the hut. "Whew, that was a weight and no mistake, but good Moko never turned a hair."

The lightened animal had already started nibbling at the fresh grass, and the two men settled down for a chat.

"Tante Mathilde's gone on a visit to her son, and won't be back for a week or two yet. It's the first time she's been away in years, and we miss her help. Blanchette's coming on, though. Already she's fine and handy in the fields."

Blanchette was Jean's small sister, and second cousin to the watcher on the heights. Once in a while, it was she who brought up the provisions, when the men were too busy to be spared. She knew the path well enough, and the mule seemed to tread more carefully when she was on his back.

* * *

"WELL, IT'S TIME I was away again," said the visitor, as he noted the darkening sky. "Looks a bit unsettled over there," and he glanced across to where the clouds cast a shadow on the mountain.

The men clasped hands, and Jean slung the empty bags across the saddle.

As he went jolting down the steep path, the shepherd watched him out of sight. Then he turned into the hut to shake up his straw bed.

The animals had already settled down for the night, and in half an hour or so, their guardian would draw his sheepskin about him and fall asleep, with only the stars and his four-footed friends for company.

M. K. H.

Then Came a New Form of Music

MODERN music began shortly after the middle of the sixteenth century with the budding of opera in Florence, Italy, and this was the beginning not only of opera but of the orchestra. A group of musicians in this Italian city became interested in Greek poetry, and in trying to give their version of what it must have sounded like they originated a new kind of music known today as opera. They wrote a dramatic play in poetry, had it recited to music and then called on the musicians of the day to accompany the singing with a miscellaneous group of instruments. The result was not Greek drama or Greek music but a new form of musical expression, out of which the modern opera and the modern orchestra germinated and grew to maturity in the short space of less than three centuries.

These early groups of musicians were not, it is true, much like the modern orchestra. They were a miscellaneous lot of ancient lutes, lyres, viols and wind instruments, led haltingly along by the harpsichord, the grandfather of the piano. They did not play as the instruments play today, but produced chords as a background for the singer. Their performance was much like the performance of the guitar or ukulele today, which is used to "chord" to the melody as it is sung. But this lowly beginning is not to be made sport of, for it was really a remarkable step in music. Here at last was the concept of harmony in music, and it was pregnant with amazing possibilities, as was soon to be revealed.—From "The Story of Musical Instruments," by H. W. SWARTS, Copyright, 1938, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

Philanthropy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word, "philanthropy," means literally, "loving mankind." It is defined, in part, as "love for mankind; devotion to human welfare; good will to all men." It is "the spirit of active good will towards one's fellow men, especially as shown in efforts to promote their welfare."

The greatest philanthropist of all time was Christ Jesus. Not only was his pure desire to bless mankind unparalleled, but so also was his divinely bestowed ability to do so. The Saviour, therefore, is the Way-shower not only in Christian living, but also in true philanthropy.

His philanthropy was based on his understanding of God, Spirit, and it was sufficient to help all mankind in every way. Since spiritual blessings are universal, and are bestowed impartially in accordance with the law of God, their highest expression is in pure Christianity. Because Jesus demonstrated the fullness of divine Love, his purpose was totally unselfish. His motives were not tainted by personal satisfaction, self-glorification, or pride, but were in obedience to the guidance of the all-wise, ever-loving God.

Because his philanthropic lifework was divinely sustained, he had no need for personal resources, nor did he expect material gain in return. Jesus proved that God is man's Life, substance, and intelligence; and the highest example of philanthropy is found in his revelation of this fact to all mankind. He said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Jesus' followers understood practical Christianity and demonstrated it on many occasions, one of which in particular is outstanding as an example of their desire and readiness to do good to all men. In the third chapter of The Acts of the Apostles we read of the healing of the lame man who was "laid daily at the gate of the temple which is called Beautiful, to ask alms of them that entered into the temple."

Here was one whose need, apparently, was material; one who relied upon a limited human concept of philanthropy, expressed in the form of an alms, bestowed possibly through human pity. But when Peter and John were about to go into the temple, and were asked by him for an alms, Peter said (Acts 3:6), "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." Then Peter "took him by the right hand, and lifted him up: and immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength." Herein was true, spiritual love demonstrated. Christian healing, in its application to all of mankind's needs, is always, and ever will be the highest exemplification of love for mankind.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was undoubtedly the world's greatest philanthropist since the day of Christ Jesus. That Christian healing, with its characteristic and unmistakable moral and spiritual regeneration accompanying the overcoming of sickness and disease, is again being accomplished in this age, as a result of her teaching, is sufficient evidence of her philanthropy.

In revealing God as the one and only cause or divine Principle of all true being, and man, in the image and likeness of God, as wholly spiritual, Mrs. Eddy's writings and accomplishments show the utter futility, illusiveness, and unsubstantiality of evil. The clear and absolute statements of Christian Science regarding the wholeness, allness, and unchanging goodness of God confirm the words and works of Christ Jesus, and enable all who understand them to demonstrate the truth they set forth. The revelation of Christian Science is a thorough and adequate refutation of false theological doctrines which virtually deny the omnipotence of God by illogically admitting the reality of evil, thus obscuring the absolute truth of God's perfection, ever-presence, and supremacy. What but a triumphant love for God and man could have discerned and recorded these great truths? Truly, such teaching finds its origin in God, divine Love, and shows the unlimited possibilities for good resident in each one of us.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, the following statement stands out in explaining Jesus' method of healing (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Christian Science is proving beyond doubt that beholding "in Science the perfect man" of God's creating, thereby excluding from one's consciousness the false sense of man which appears to mortals, brings about instantaneous healing.

In the practice of Christian Science is found the highest philanthropy, or love for mankind, that anyone can have: the desire, the purity of thought, and the ability to behold "in Science the perfect man," and to demonstrate the truth of being in our daily living.

"Philanthropy," writes Mrs. Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 287, 288), "is loving, ameliorative, revolutionary; it wakens lofty desires, new possibilities, achievements, and energies; it lays the axe at the root of the tree that bringeth not forth good fruit; it touches thought to spiritual issues, systematizes action, and insures success; it starts the wheels of right reason, revelation, justice, and mercy; it unselfs men and pushes on the ages."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Photograph

BLACKENED trees against a winter sky
Are pantomime actors
Caught in a pose
Of arrested motion.

ELIZABETH SANDS

ФИЛАНТРОПИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В СВОЕМ буквальном смысле слово "филантропия" значит "любить человечество." Слово это имеет, между прочим, и следующие определения: "любовь к человечеству; преданность благополучию человечества; благоволение ко всем людям." Это есть "дух действенного благожелательства к нашим собратиям, особенно, когда оно проявляется в стремлении содействовать их благополучию."

Величайшим филантропом всех времен был Христос Иисус. Не только никогда не было превзойдено его абсолютно чистое желание дать счастие человечеству, но и дарованная ему свыше способность к этому была также беспримерной. Поэтому-то Спаситель и является нашим Путеводцом не только в Христианской жизни, но и в подлинной филантропии.

Филантропия Иисуса опиралась на то, как он понимал Бога, Духа, и этого было вполне достаточно, чтобы всячески оказывать помощь всему роду людскому. Потому что духовные блага заполняют весь мир и распространяются беспристрастно на всех в согласии с законом Бога, то их высшим выражением является совершенное Христианство. Иисус показал полноту божественной Любви, поэтому его намерения были абсолютно бескорыстны. Побуждения его не были окрашены чувством личного удовлетворения или самовозвеличиванием и гордыней. В своих побуждениях он подчинялся указаниям всемудрого, вечно-любящего Бога.

Так как его филантропическая карьера, труд жизни его, пользовалась божественной поддержкой, то он и не нуждался в личных средствах и не ждал материальных выгод. Иисус доказал на практике, что Бог есть Жизнь человека, самая сущность его и его разумение; мы видим высший пример филантропии в том, что он раскрыл этот факт человечеству. Он сказал (Иоанн 8:32): "И познаете истину, и истина сделает вас свободными."

Последователи Иисуса понимали практическое применение Христианства и доказывали это во многих случаях. Один из таких случаев особенно выделяется, как показатель желания и готовности всегда оказывать добро всем людям. В третьей главе Деяний Апостолов мы читаем об исцелении хромого человека "которого носили и сажали каждый день при дверях храма, называемых Красными, просить милостыни у входящих в храм."

Очевидно, это был человек, нуждавшийся в материальной помощи и полагавшийся на ограниченное людское представление о филантропии, выражавшееся в форме милостыни, даваемой, быть может, из чувства жалости. Но, когда человек этот попросил милостыню у входивших в храм Петра и Иоанна, то Петр сказал (Деяния Апостолов 3:6): "Серебра и золота нет у меня; а что имею, то даю тебе: во имя Иисуса Христа Назорея встань и ходи." Затем Петр "взяв его за правую руку, поднял; и вдруг укрепились его ступни и колена." Таким образом был преподан пример подлинной духовной любви. В применении ко всем нуждам людей, Христианское исцеление всегда было и всегда будет высшим олицетворением любви к человечеству.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки была, несомненно, самым великим мировым филантропом со веремен Христа Иисуса. Об ее филантропии достаточно свидетельствует тот факт, что через ее ученье ныне снова совершаются Христианские исцеления вместе с характерным и несомненным нравственным и духовным возрождением, сопутствующим преодолеванию болезней и недугов.

Своими произведениями и своими достижениями Mrs. Эдди обнаружила тот факт, что Бог является единой и единственной первопричиной или божественным Принципом всего подлинного бытия, и что человек, как образ и подобие Бога, всецело духовен. Этим самым она показала нам полное ничтожество, полную иллюзорность и несущественность зла. Ясные и определенные заявления Христианской Науки о целостности, всеобъемлемости и неизменности доброты Бога подтверждают слова и дела Христа Иисуса и позволяют каждому, кто их понимает, доказывать на практике выдвинутую ими истину. Откровение Христианской Науки есть точное и соответственное опровержение ложных богословских доктрин, фактически отрицающих всемогущество Бога, допуская, вопреки логике, реальность зла и тем самым затемняя абсолютный факт Божиего совершенства, вечного присутствия и превосходства. Что могло, если не победоносная любовь к Богу и человеку, распознать и записать эти великие истины? Действительно, такое учение берет свое начало в Боге, божественной Любви и показывает безграничные возможности добра, живущие в каждом из нас.

В книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," написанной Mrs. Эдди, особенно выделяются следующие слова, из'ясняющие метод, которым Иисус совершал свои исцеления (стр. 476, 477): "Иисус видел в Науке совершенного человека, который представал перед ним там, где грешный смертный являлся смертным. В этом совершенном человеке Спаситель видел подобие Бога, и этот правильный взгляд на человека исцелял больных." Христианская Наука доказывает нам вне всяких сомнений, что исцеления совершаются мгновенно, когда мы видим "в Науке совершенного человека" Божиего творения, выключая из нашего сознания ложное представление о человеке, которого видят смертные.

В практике Христианской Науки мы находим филантропию высшего порядка, иначе говоря, любовь к человечеству, испытывать которую может каждый: желание, чистоту мыслей и способность видеть "в Науке совершенного человека" и доказывать истину бытия в нашей каждодневной жизни.

В своей книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 287,288) Mrs. Эдди пишет так: "Филантропия любовна, она действует улучшающе и производит переворот: она пробуждает возвышенные желания, новые возможности, достижения и энергию; она кладет секиру у корня дерева, не приносящего доброго плода; она побуждает мысль к духовным результатам, вводит систематический порядок в действие и обеспечивает успех; она приводит в движение колеса верного рассуждения, откровения, правосудия и милосердия; она делает людей бескорыстными и двигает вперед века."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

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WPA Head Urges Civil Service For All Workers on Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The Works Progress Administration should be put under civil service "lock, stock and barrel" to end all politics and charges of politics in connection with it, in the opinion of Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator.

Mr. Hopkins, in addressing a gathering of 1,000 WPA executives at the Adelphi Theater here last night, said he disliked the idea of a man or woman being hired, fired, or advanced on the WPA because of political influence. The election on Nov. 8 convinced him, he said, that "you can't tell a WPA worker how to vote."

There is enough important work waiting to be done in the United States to keep 2,000,000 WPA workers busy for the next 20 years, Mr. Hopkins held.

"There is housing to be built to replace shacks unfit for human habitation, an enormous program of soil conservation and of human conservation and, if our national policy demands it, the production of armaments to protect this part of the world," he declared.

It did not matter who spent the money or how it should be spent, but that it was important to do the many necessary things which the United States demands, he added.

Not for State Administration

Mr. Hopkins stressed he was not in favor of suggestions that the administration of relief be turned over to the States and that they conduct their own work relief programs, expressing the opinion that such procedure would reduce the rolls to a vanishing point.

There is much to be said for the theory that the Government should provide work for those who want it and who cannot find employment in private industry, Mr. Hopkins said, adding that the unemployed certainly preferred work to the dole and that a democracy should consider the wishes of "a great section of the population who already believe they are discriminated against and who feel none too kindly toward themselves, their families and society."

"I think unemployment has got to be treated as a problem of unemployment per se," he continued. "It may be that as a matter of national policy we shall want to give work to all the unemployed; may be as a matter of national policy a program will be handled by the Government and the States co-operating to give 2,000,000 unemployed men work a year, or 1,000,000 unemployed in good years and 2,000,000 in the years when the going is tougher."

Advises Higher Standard

Mr. Hopkins asked the group, brought together by Lieut. Col. Brehan B. Summervell, local WPA Administrator, for the purpose of training, to cultivate a sense of dignity in the men they supervise. He said the men should be made to feel proud of working for the United States Government and that the output on WPA projects should be as high as it would be under private initiative.

Admitting that such a high standard for the WPA might raise the question of why anyone should want or bother to leave federal projects to seek private employment, Mr. Hopkins said such a problem has to be faced and that he had faced it. At the same time, he concurred with those who said that private employment was far and away the best and that it was Washington's duty to stimulate it in every way it could.

The Administrator also urged the strengthening of social security measures, particularly those relating to the aged, declaring it impossible that all American citizens can save enough to make their old age secure. He held that old age security would go far toward making America a "strong instead of a soft" nation.

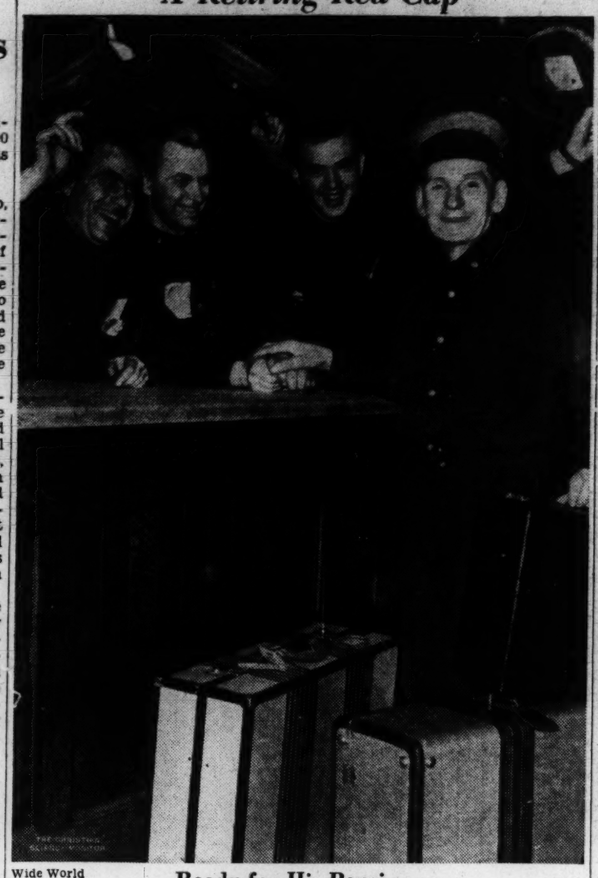
Indiana Republicans File Recount Pleas

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Indiana Republican candidates for state offices in the Nov. 8 election signed petitions Nov. 16 for recounts of votes in five counties. The petitions charged fraud and mistakes in vote counting.

State Chairman Archie N. Bobbitt of Indianapolis said they would be filed Friday in Circuit Courts of Marion, Lake, Vanderburgh, Vigo and Vermillion Counties, which gave Democratic nominees heavy pluralities. The candidates met here today.

He indicated the election would be contested in about 16 more counties but would not say which counties these were. Mr. Bobbitt said detectives and other investigators working for the G. O. P. State Committee had reported evidence of vote counting irregularities in the approximately 21 counties.

A Retiring Red Cap



Wide World

Ready for His Pension

Robert Irvine, who has been a Red Cap for 45 years and who will retire on pension Nov. 30, receives the congratulations of his fellow Red Caps at the La Salle Street Station in Chicago. He will be the first Red Cap in the United States to be pensioned. Left to right are Carl Leoni, Fred Brodt, Warren Kelley, and Mr. Irvine.

New Los Angeles Mayor Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—First veto of this City's new Mayor, Fletcher Bowron, was exercised in his sixth week in office against an ordinance on examinations by the Health Department of persons engaged in the handling of foodstuffs.

As he explained in his weekly broadcast on City Administration, "My objection was not to the substance of the ordinance itself, but to ambiguous wording which I felt might place entirely arbitrary power in the hands of health officers. Consequently, I sent the measure back to the City Council where it has been returned to the Committee for more accurate redrafting."

New Evaluation Of Old South Aids Its Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—New evaluations of the old South are upsetting the romantic traditions and are aiding the development of this section on realistic lines, according to speakers at the fourth annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association held early this month.

Philip M. Hamer of the National Archives, Washington, President of the Association, emphasized the social value of factual history when he said, "History has no meaning, and is utterly without purpose except as it makes understandable the present, which continuously absorbs the future and as quickly becomes the past. Historians must look backward in order that they may look forward."

One of the greatest misunderstandings of the past stems from the cavalier tradition of the South, by which this section was explained as a society made up of planters, slaves and poor white trash, according to Frank L. Owsley of Vanderbilt University.

Research among the tax records of Tennessee and Alabama has exploded that myth as far as those sections are concerned, he says; and he expressed the belief that similar research in other parts of the South will do the same. The land-holdings of the planter class (who owned slaves) and the farming class (who did not) were about the same, averaging from 50 to 500 acres, for each land owner, he said.

The new study of the South emphasizes the importance of regionalism, the "theory which holds that human affairs can best be understood when they are considered in relation to the place in which they occur," according to Harry E. Moore of the University of Texas. Regionalism, he elaborated, is synthetic, a correlation of the many diverse factors of similar or related value. The difference between regionalism and sectionalism is that "sectionalism sees the nation from the point of view of the differing areas; regionalism sees the differing areas from the standpoint of the nation."

Women Voters Open Better-Citizenship Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—A nation-wide expansion program to enlist more citizens to fulfill the responsibility of living in a democracy has been inaugurated by the National League of Women Voters.

The League's Board, in session here, appointed Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis to head the new campaign to drive home to all citizens the blessings of democracy.

A movement to increase league membership authorized at the league's last national convention has since been accelerated by world events, according to Miss Marguerite Wells, league president.

"From the time of the Munich Agreement, the Americas have been left pretty much to keep the torch of democracy alive," Miss Wells declared. "This places on the American citizen a heavy burden of responsibility. He must keep abreast of the time. He must have a good background of public affairs to guide his decision. He must know how to analyze the news, to sift true from false, to recognize propaganda.

"The League of Women Voters is nonpartisan and has no special group axes to grind. It seeks to quicken the interest of citizens in citizenship, for therein lies the hope of democracy."

American women were likewise called upon to cherish and preserve the advantages of democracy by Mary Pickford, veteran screen star, in speeches to the Women's National Press Club and the National Woman's Party here.

Buying the first sheet of equal rights seals from the Woman's Party, Miss Pickford declared, "I am convinced more than ever that it is necessary in these unsettled times to do everything possible to safeguard our democracy. Until women citizens share it to the same extent men enjoy it, our democracy is not complete. I believe we should extend democracy to women."

Proceeds from the seals will finance a campaign for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, giving women equal status with men under all laws of the land.

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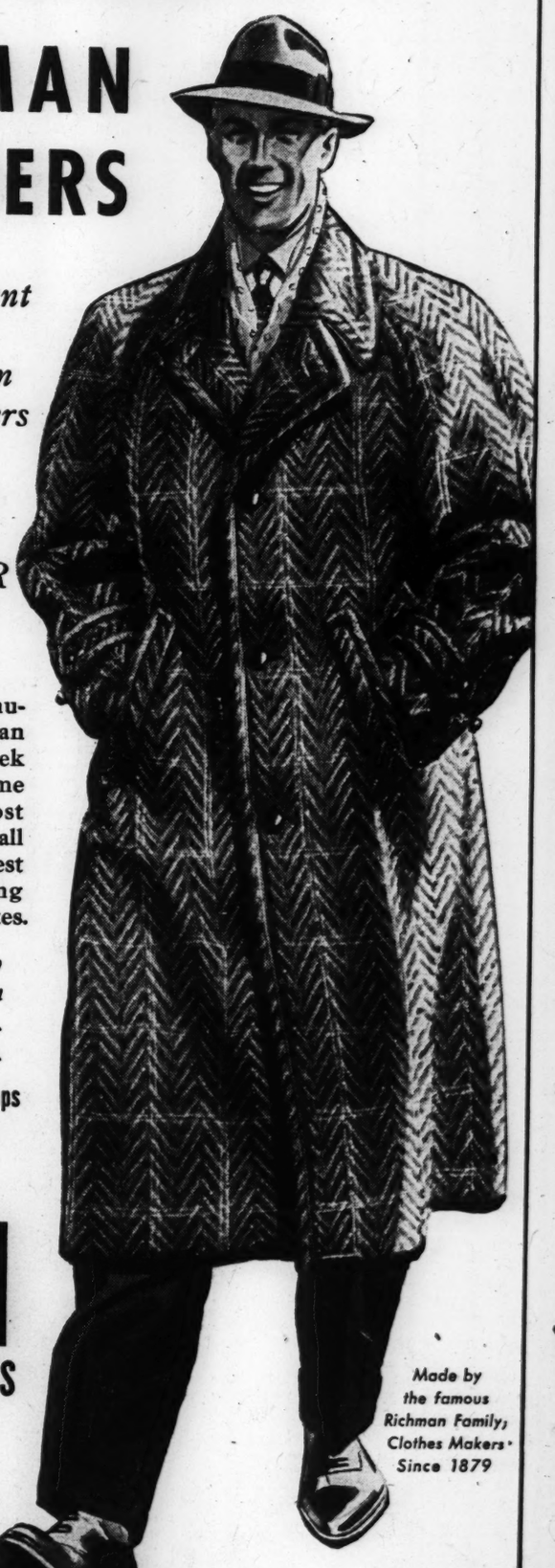

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1938

G.O.P. Leaders Attack Hurley Appointments

Placing of 39 political friends by non-competitive examinations held as corrupting the law.

Republican leaders today started a drive to prevent the wholesale establishment of 39 political friends of Gov. Charles F. Hurley in permanent state positions through non-competitive civil service examinations.

Despite the Governor's promise in his inauguration address that no non-competitive examination would be given during his administration, Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service, last night announced that the Commission had voted to permit 39 persons, including several employees in the Governor's office and numerous other political friends of the Governor, to take non-competitive tests.

The Governor's plan was admitted freely today by Paul C. Ryan, Acting Chief Secretary to the Governor, who said that not 39, but 45, non-competitive examinations will be held "principally for the members of the Governor's official family to fill existing vacancies."

Speaking in the absence of Mr. Hurley, who was attending the annual New England Conference at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Ryan defended the move on the ground that previous Governors, including Republicans, have acted similarly.

"This courtesy (of non-competitive examinations) has always been extended to the official family of retiring Governors," he said. "Why discriminate against Governor Hurley? Republican Governors have gone far beyond this recognized courtesy. Under Calvin Coolidge, 1,400 non-competitive examinations were held for Republicans; under Channing H. Cox, 1,500."

Mr. Green, whose term of office expires on Dec. 1, denied any deal between Governor Hurley and himself whereby he would be assured of reappointment in return for approval of these tests. He insisted the requests for the non-competitive examinations came from the department heads and not from the Governor.

At the same time it was reported at the State House that Robert S. Fuchs, son of Judge Emil Fuchs, Chairman of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, was included in the list for non-competitive tests not because he could not pass a competitive examination for regional supervisor, but because even if he gained a high mark the position would go to a war veteran because of the preference given the latter in such examinations.

This revelation was immediately attacked by Representative Philip G. Bowker, Republican member of the special legislative commission that investigated alleged civil service law violations by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, which, despite civil service requirements, employed numerous non-civil service employees who were friends of the administration.

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican Whip in the House of Representatives, charged these non-competitive examinations would "mean corruption of the civil service laws."

Boston Just Missed Having Inch of Snow

With snow still falling in parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, and in the St. Lawrence Valley, only a rising temperature kept Boston from being covered with at least one inch of snow today.

Beginning early this morning, a steady rainfall continued until noon when the official recorder at the weather bureau station in the Federal Building showed that .11 of one inch of rain had fallen. This would be equivalent to approximately one inch of snow.

WPA Dismissals Stir Controversy In Several Cities

Boston Today

This is the season when WPA workers are being dropped in large numbers in Massachusetts, as elsewhere.

It is also the season for a political controversy as to the cause of the lay-offs.

Many citizens of the Republican way of thinking are convinced there is significance in the fact that the lay-offs always come after Election Day, never before it.

In Brockton, Lynn and Middleboro today, for example, newspapers, local officials and veterans' organizations were protesting against the lay-offs, charging the WPA rolls had been built up during the election campaign and now were being reduced again.

Good Democrats, however, believe otherwise regarding seasonal lay-offs. They agree with WPA executives that the discharges are due to the change to colder weather and to the seasonal pick-up in private industry.

Whichever group is right, or even if both are partly right, which is not beyond the realm of possibility, there is always a great hullabaloo about it, and this year is no exception.

Col. John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator, fortunately for his peace of mind, was out of town today and so was spared the storm of indigation that swirled about WPA offices like the hurricane which gave so many WPA workers jobs.

Movie Contest Judges Are Named

With the time limit for the $250,000 Movie Quiz contest nearing the deadline of Dec. 31, George Schaefer, Chairman of "Motion Pictures Greatest Year," announces the appointment of the five judges who will determine winners to be awarded for the correct answers and essays with a top award of $50,000. The five outstanding national figures who will act as judges are Bruce Barton, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Dr. James E. West, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Hendrik Willem Van Loon. The committee of five judges will meet early in January and select the best essays for the major prizes.

New Governor of Connecticut To Fill 10 Major State Posts

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17 — Connecticut is watching its Governor-elect, Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, for the first indication of his attitude toward administrative appointments. In the first few months of his term, between January and June, he will have an opportunity to appoint, with legislative consent, 10 heads of major State departments.

Seven of the incumbents are Democrats; three are Republicans. All are appointees of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat. Cautious about commitments throughout his campaign, Mr. Baldwin has to date said only that there will be "no building up of a patronage system" to aid his re-election. That he will make some changes is considered certain, and Republicans, more or less shut out of the State Capitol for eight years, are eager to return.

While the Governor is elected for two years, nearly all of the State administrative officials serve four-years terms. It happens this year that more than 50 per cent of the chief commissionerships fall vacant. Two of the three Commissioners who draw the peak Connecticut salary of $10,000 are in the list.

Appointments Expiring

Finance Commissioner Edward F. Hall, Republican, with a $10,000 salary, is one of these. The other is Highway Commissioner William J. Cox, Democrat. Mr. Hall administers the three important bureaus of purchasing, budget, and personnel. Originally appointed by a Republican Governor, John H. Trumbull, he was continued through the eight years of the Cross administration. Mr. Cox, taken from the Yale engineering faculty last spring, when Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald resigned under fire, has barely had time to learn what his job is all about.

Others whose terms are about to expire are: Insurance Commissioner John C. Blackall, Democrat, $9,000; Welfare Commissioner Frederick C. Walcott, Republican, $9,000; Bank Commissioner Walter Perry, Democrat, $9,000; Labor Commissioner Joseph M. Tone, Democrat, $9,060, and Police Commissioner Anthony Sunderland, Democrat, $9,060.

Chairman Frank S. Bergin of the Liquor Control Commission, whose pay is $7,000; Chairman E. L. Taylor of the Public Utilities Commission, who draws $9,000, and Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham, $5,000, complete the list. Mr. Bergin and Colonel Taylor are Democrats; Mr. Buckingham is a Republican.

Education Commissioner Alonzo G. Grace, who draws the $10,000 maximum salary, serves under a board and neither the Governor nor the Legislature has anything to do with his appointment. Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley, whose work was severely criticized by the Republicans in the campaign, serves until 1941. So does Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor, one of the first appointees of Governor Cross.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Unsettled and slightly warmer, but probably without rain tonight; Friday cloudy and threatening with rain toward evening; Saturday general indications of occasional rain and colder, moderate to fresh south and southeast winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and warmer, rain in east portion Friday; cloudy and rain Friday and Saturday, colder Saturday.

Other New England States: Mostly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Friday cloudy, probably intermittent light rain Friday afternoon; Saturday rain and colder.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly winds over south and central portions and fresh to strong southeast or south, diminishing by tonight, over extreme north portion; overcast tonight and Friday, rain near Eastport tonight and probbaly over south portion Friday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	37	Minneapolis		
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	10	66
Chicago	42	42	New York	52	40
Denver	26	24	Norfolk	58	48
Helena	34	32	Philadelphia	46	38
Kansas City	34	30	St. Louis	48	46
Los Angeles	60	38	San Francisco	60	38
Miami	78	72	Washington	44	42

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 17.
B—Minimum, Nov. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:20 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Friday, 7:59 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:51 p. m.

They Speak for the Northeast

By a Staff Photographer

Charles F. Hurley — Democratic Governor of Massachusetts

George D. Aiken — Republican Governor of Vermont

Wilbur L. Cross — Democratic Governor of Connecticut

Lewis O. Barrows — Republican Governor of Maine

Spear-Point Found in Texas Evidence of Early Inhabitants

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Additional evidence that mankind inhabited North America either in interglacial or immediate postglacial times was uncovered near Abilene, Texas, this summer, according to Prof. Kirk Bryan of Harvard, reporting the find of a Folsomoid spear-point lying in gravel beside the remains of a mammoth.

The site was first discovered by Cyrus N. Ray in 1929 who picked up channeled points and flint artifacts of the Folsom type, so-called because they were first associated with now extinct animals near Folsom, N. M. At the same Texas site in 1935, Mr. Ray found a mammoth's skeleton embedded in a hummock of gravelly earth overlying bed-rock.

This past summer, according to Professor Bryan, he and Samuel Vaughan, a student-assistant, accompanied Mr. Ray to the spot and while inspecting the outcropping remains, Mr. Vaughan noticed about an inch of the exposed base of a flint dart head firmly embedded in the red earth of the bank on the same level as the bones.

The point is distinctly different from most of those found with bison at either the original Folsom locality or at the so-called Lindenmier site, discovered later than Folsom.

A trench 40 feet long was dug and additional shallower holes were made to expose the bones, but only one flint chip was found. Indications were that the bones had been brought to place by the stream that deposited the gravel enclosing them and the finer-grained reddish alluvium overlying, and that the Folsomoid point must have been carried by the same current.

"The alluvium of this locality overlies bedrock," says Professor Bryan, "and is hard and compact with limy concentrations indicating a considerable antiquity. It is fair to conclude that the point is as old as the mammoth-bearing alluvium." He believes further that both the Folsom and Folsomoid points may have been made by the same peoples but for different types of hunting since the Folsom types have so far all been found associated with extinct bison while the Folsomoid occur in association with the extinct mammoths.

Sandburg, the Singing Poet, Gives Boston Audience Samples of His Art

Carl Sandburg, poet and troubador of homespun America, spoke, read from his poems and sang last evening in John Hancock Hall, Boston. His program comprised a portion from each of the fields of his wide and varying talent.

Mr. Sandburg was introduced by the noted New England Phi Beta Kappa poet, David McCord. Mr. McCord paid tribute to the fact that this was Mr. Sandburg's return to Boston after an absence of 10 years; referred to him as a major poet and remarked that Mr. Sandburg's free-rhymed verse was now a part of the truly great literature of our time.

Mr. Sandburg devoted a large portion of his lecture last evening to a discussion of the present international political situation. He said he was engaged in the completion of his study of Lincoln's war years. A survey of these times, he remarked, had brought him to the opinion that few men understood the portent of the times in which they lived.

The poet suggested that this may be all the more true of the political writers today since man has discovered so many more ways now to be garrulous. The true meaning of the events of today may be known, he remarked, when the memoirs of the statesmen involved are released. Then the world will know just how well they understood the events in which they played so important a part.

Mr. Sandburg continued his program with readings from new and as yet unpublished poems in various moods. The most absorbing was a portion of a long unfinished poem to be called, "What Do the People Get for the Wars They Fight With Each Other?" Following this the poet offered several of his delightful poems for children which were heightened by his original interpretation.

Mr. Sandburg's songs were selected from his collection of "The American Song Bag" which he declared to be the one book of his that he was sure was great and, he told his audience, "I didn't write a word of it." Mr. Sandburg played accompaniment for his songs on his guitar which he said he always brought along from force of habit.

The audience was large and enthusiastic and Mr. Sandburg remained after the lecture to autograph copies of his books and meet members of the audience.

© Bachrach

Charles F. Weed
Newly-Elected President of the New England Council

N.H. Big Biggest Legislature to Be Bigger Than Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17—When the New Hampshire lawmakers assemble the first of the year for their regular session, the House of Representatives, famed as the largest State lawmaking body in the country, will be larger than ever. For a number of years the body has numbered more than 400 members, but the incoming body will number 427.

This new record is accountable for by the fact that representation is based on the population of wards and towns, and populations have increased in a number of these. Adding the State senatorial membership of 24, it is found that 451 Legislators, including at least 22 women, will carry on the lawmaking work for the State of New Hampshire for the next two years.

Already there are a number of candidates for the Speakership of the House and the Presidency of the Senate. Republican candidates for the Senatorial Presidency are Dr. Robert O. Blood of Concord and William M. Cole of Derry. Democratic Senator-elect Dennis F. Mahoney is the single candidate of his party for the post to date.

Republicans Charles H. Barnard of Manchester and Ansel Sanborn of Wakefield are seeking the Speakership of the House as well as J. O. Gelinas of Manchester, who was nominated by both the Republicans and Democrats.

N.E. Governors Hear Plea For Independence

Four State executives meet business leaders on sectional problems in annual conference.

(Continued from Page 1)

Aiken of Vermont when he sharply warned of the dangers of letting the Federal Government encroach on states' rights.

"Any one of several countries today," Governor Aiken said, "shows us clearly what is in store for ordinary folks when centralization goes on unchecked." He urged that Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New Hampshire join in interstate compacts for flood control projects.

Carrying on with the theme of New England's relation to the rest of the world, James W. Hook of New Haven who concluded his term as President of the New England Council, asserted:

"The greatest contribution New England can make to the rest of the country today in these confused times is to convey again its devotion to sound principles of thrift and neighborly regard for the opinion of others.

"New England," Mr. Hook continued, "has had to adjust herself to change time and time again. From this experience she has learned to be inventive, self-reliant and resolute in her undertakings. The need today is for just these attributes of human character."

Pointing to the imperialistic attitudes of the dictatorships in Europe and in the Orient, Mr. Hook declared, "If ever our nation needed to unite in defense of its freedom and democratic principles of government it is now.

"There must be less name calling," Mr. Hook said, "less impunging of the motives that actuate men, or groups of men, and more co-operation between all elements of our society."

It was announced that C. F. Weed of Brookline, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, has been named to serve as President of the New England Council for the ensuing year. David H. Howie of Boston and Dudley Harmon of Wellesley Hills, Mass., were re-elected Treasurer and Executive Vice-President, respectively. Frank A. Sullivan of Westerly, R. I., was chosen Secretary to succeed Howard C. Rice of Brattleboro, Vt.

Mr. Weed, the Council's seventh President, is a native of Claremont, N. H. He has served as President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as Treasurer of the Community Drive and is widely known in civic and business circles.

Senator Wheeler told the Conference that New England railroads should work more to boost port business along the coast.

He asserted that betwen $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 could be spent to advantage on various railroads.

"The question is, where are they going to get the money?" Senator Wheeler said.

"They can't get it from the public because the public will not loan to weaker roads at the present time. The only alternative is to turn to the Federal Government, and the Government should be protected and know that money will be spent for the purpose intended. The only sure way is for the bondholders to give the Government preference liens."

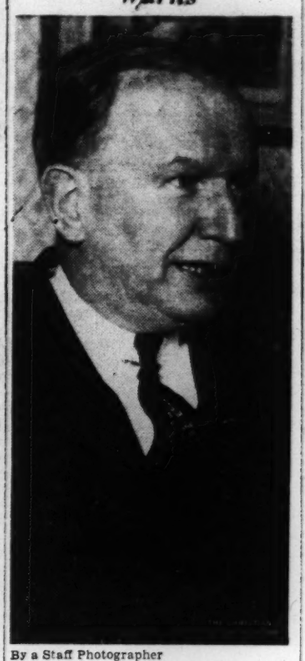
Referring to the recent elections, Senator Wheeler, a Democrat, said the people are "jittery" because of what is happening in Europe and don't want any one-man government.

Laud Hurricane Service

New England, through the conference, publicly thanked various New England agencies which rendered heroic service during the recent hurricane, flood and tidal wave, when 27 men, representing agencies actively engaged in relief and rehabilitation work, were asked by President Hook to "rise before the multitude and accept New England's heartfelt thanks and deepest appreciation."

Speaking on planning and reconstruction of devastated areas, Gov. Charles F. Hurley told the conference; "Legislation should be enacted broadening existing powers of State Departments and public agencies enabling them to legally enter upon private property without the consent of the owner where public necessity requires it."

Warns



By a Staff Photographer

Burton K. Wheeler
Democratic Senator from Montana

Sales Tax Urged In Massachusetts; Car Excise Raised

Municipal expenditures continued to soar in Massachusetts this year, it was revealed today with the announcement that the excise tax on automobiles, considered an accurate barometer of municipal costs, will be $35.90 per $1,000 valuation in 1929, or 75 cents higher than in 1938.

Inasmuch as this tax figure is based upon an average of the last three years' real estate tax rates of the 351 cities and towns, it reflects the upward trend in local expenditures, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation said.

The Tax Commissioner was quick to employ the increased 1939 excise tax as supporting argument for his favorite revenue measure, a 2 per cent sales tax to reduce the load on overburdened real estate, which now bears more than $210,000,000 of the $410,000,000 annual state, municipal, and county government costs.

Mr. Long contended when the average tax rate of the municipalities exceeds $30 per thousand, the excess is being taken out of capital itself, until capital is destroyed and therefore eliminated as a revenue source. He insisted real estate, to exist, must have relief sufficient to bring the average tax to $30 or below, and only through a sales tax can such revenue be obtained.

The upward trend in expenditures was attributed to several factors by Mr. Long, namely:

1. The general increase in debt service charges on money borrowed by the cities and towns. These charges have been steadily mounting until now they approximate $60,000,000, a dead loss to the communities, he stated.

2. Public Welfare expenditures, now totaling $58,000,000, according to Mr. Long, an increase of nearly $45,000,000 since 1929.

3. Expenditures for roads and bridges, totaling $50,000,000.

The commissioner pointed out that education facilities at $78,000,000 a year, and fire and police protection at $48,000,000 annually, have been reduced slightly, but they are still major factors in the governmental cost problem.

Another major factor is the continued reduction of property valuation because of overtaxation, and the tearing down of buildings to avoid taxation, thus removing taxable property, he said.

Commissioner Long averred that such property destruction is the inevitable result when real estate tax rates exceed $30 per $1,000 valuation.

Canary to Essay 'Yankee Doodle' As Soloist on Radio

A canary soloist said to be able to sing "Yankee Doodle" and a chorus of 12 birds that can warble "The Beautiful Blue Danube" will be heard over Station WCOP, Boston (1120kc), on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 1:45 p. m. An organ background is supplied to start the birds singing.

The program is being presented by the Massachusetts Caged Bird Association, consisting of 200 members of whom Mrs. Nellie Kingston of West Medford, Mass., is President. Mrs. Eliot H. Small, also of West Medford, is the owner of "King George," the soloist canary, and is the Vice-President of the association.

Mrs. Small says that she took her canary to see the coronation pictures and claims that the bird enjoyed them so much she decided to give him his present name.

Special Trains For Game at Yale

Three special trains for the Harvard-Yale game on Saturday, Nov. 19, at the Yale Bowl near New Haven, will be run by the New Haven railroad, in addition to its regular service, the road announced today.

Two coach trains will leave the South Station on Saturday at 8:15 a. m. and 8:55 a. m. A special Pullman parlor car train will leave at 8:50 a. m. All will have dining-car service except the 8:15 train. An attractive round-trip fare is offered.

Storm Damage Repair Cost Is Under Inquiry

Tax group puts experts into field to probe reports of padded costs and needless work.

A thorough investigation of the reconstruction and repair work on highways, bridges, and State institutions under the more than $19,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature in special session to repair damage done by the Sept. 21 hurricane and floods, was launched today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

To determine whether work far beyond that authorized by the Legislature was being undertaken, the Federation has sent a group of architects, building engineers and landscape gardeners into the field, according to Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Federation, who in a statement said:

"We have launched this investigation because of a stream of protests from our local taxpayers's associations telling of projects undertaken although they had no connection with the flood or hurricane, telling of excessive costs, and of grossly improvident repairs.

Governor Forces Issue

"We launched it also because of the arbitrary action of the Governor yesterday in refusing to consider an open hearing of the Executive Council on the repair contracts. The investigation includes projects under the departments of mental health, education, public works and conservation."

The Federation's investigation follows the protest made by a group of nursery men at the Attorney General's office that the hurricane relief money was spent for projects which had nothing to do with the hurricane and flood damage. In addition, this morning it was recorded that several taxpayers' associations were preparing to invoke for the first time a law giving 24 taxpayers the right to appeal to either the Superior or Supreme Judicial Court to block expenditure of State funds.

If the petition is filed, the Court will be asked to prevent the expenditure of the money on the grounds that work is being done illegally and improperly. For the present, however, some Federation officials believe that a full case sufficient to prove illegality must be prepared before any petition is filed.

Some Pertinent Questions

Mr. MacDonald in explaining the Federation's investigation said:

"Leaving for the moment the widely known and notoriously wasteful Department of Public Works contracts, we want an explanation why, with money which the Legislature authorized only for work made necessary by the recent hurricane and floods, there should suddenly be constructed at the Fitchburg State Teachers' College, a new athletic field, complete with drainage, retaining walls and cyclone fence, perhaps with a grandstand to be added."

Mr. MacDonald also asked why windows on four sides of a building at Framingham should be replaced, why entirely new outside walls of brick veneer should be constructed, why $46,000 is being spent in Worcester to repair an obsolete and abandoned State building, and why $26,000 was being spent at the Salem Teachers' College for landscaping, including the tearing out of a barberry hedge consisting of 1,275 plants.

"The questions become more insistent," Mr. MacDonald said, "because open bids were not called for, in some cases heads of institutions were not consulted as to what work was necessary, contracts were signed without even their knowledge, and in some cases institution heads, out of their normal budgets, had completed all emergency repairs made necessary by the storm.

Mr. MacDonald added that, if necessary, "the Federation will urge that payments under some of these contracts be stopped, pending responsible inquiry and fixing of responsibility for illegal, improper or wasteful expenditures."

Long Warns Assessors On Storm Abatements

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long today told the Massachusetts Association of Assessors that they should not commit themselves arbitrarily to reducing property assessments because of damage caused by the Sept. 21 storm. He cautioned the assessors to wait until Jan. 1 in making appraisals and to proceed then on valuation of what is found on that date, appraising property after repairs have been made.

Asked about reductions for loss of shade trees, the Commissioner said this should not be allowed. He suggested that consideration be given in cases of persons whose summer cottages were destroyed—so that they might be encouraged to rebuild.

Lecture Course To Aid Milk Fund

The Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts, Inc., announces a series of "Four Mornings of the Theater" in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, at 11 o'clock, on Dec. 12 and 19 and Jan. 9 and 16.

John Mason Brown of New York, Dramatic Critic of the Evening Post and author of several books on the theater, will be the lecturer. He will discuss the contemporary theater and comment on current plays. The greater part of the proceeds of the series will go to the Public Health Committee for distribution of milk to undernourished children. Last year's course provided 71,000 half pints of milk for children in the Boston public schools, as well as 1,200 quarts for homes of deserving, needy families.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walter Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, Somerville, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Flying Ginzburgs," a new comedy by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz. Presented by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys from Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbot. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Majestic—
Lew Leslies's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"In Society," featuring Mischa Auer, Mary Boland, and Edward Everett Horton. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45. Also "Annabella Takes a Tour," with Jack Oakie. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 7, 10. Also "Boy Meets Girl," featuring Frank McHugh, James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Sisters," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:45. Also Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Golden California," "The Memory Lingers On," "Adventures of the Newsreel Cameraman," "What the Public Doesn't See," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "The Affairs of Annabel," starring Jack Oakie. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Straight, Place and Show," starring the Ritz Brothers, 2, 4:35, 7:50. Also Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball in "The Affairs of Annabel." 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.

Repertory—
Lily Pons, Jack Oakie and Edward Everett Horton in "Hitting a New High." Also "Craig's Wife," featuring John Boles. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." Also "Over the Goal."

Fine Arts—
"Amphityron," starring Henri Garat. A French film comedy satire. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:45. Also "National Dances." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Tremont—
"Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Katharine Hepburn in "Holiday." Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond.

Coolidge Corner—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers, 3:50, 6:55, 9:58. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Michael Whalen. 2:12, 5:11, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theaters: 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Uptown—
"Breaking the Ice" with Irene Dare. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Also "Straight, Place and Show," with the Ritz Brothers. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Tomorrow: "Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore, Joan Davis, and George Murphy. Also "Room Service," starring the Marx Brothers.

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat," starring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane, and Eddie Albert. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Modern: 9:10 a. m. 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Five of a Kind," with the Quints. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Dodsworth," featuring Walter Huston. Also Richard Dix in "Blind Alibi." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Don Ameche and Arleen Whalen in "Gateway." Also The Jones Family in "Safety in Numbers."

Brookline Village—
"Dracula," 2, 5, 8. Also "Frankenstein" 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

Radio Programs—Page 13

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Trans Lux—
"Declaration of Independence," in technicolor, latest newsreels, travelogue. "Paris on Parade," and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:25.

Music

Boston Opera House—
"Carmen," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Coe Glade, Leola Turner, Mildred Baldwin, Dorothy Dickson, Dimitri Onofrei, Moselyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Natale Cervi and Francesco Curci. 8:30.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—
Recital by Ludwig Theis, organist of St. Peter's Church, Germany. A baroque organ designed by G. Donald Harrison will be used. 8:15.

Wellesley College —
Concert by the Budapest String Quartet. Alumnae Hall. 8:30.

Other Events

Symphony Hall—
Lecture by Mrs. Mary L. Jobe Akeley on "Wild Animals in Africa." Sponsored by the Massachusetts Fishing and Game Association. 8:15.

Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street—
Third in the series of six lectures. "Taking the Picture—Simple Compositions, Pins, Filters and Exposure Meters,' by Arthur Hammond. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will give a guidance lecture on Ship Models. 11 a. m.

Bruins 'Reach Shore' at Last With a Salary Adjustment—Week-End Football

Big Defenseman Accepts Satisfactory Club Terms

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All is serene in Boston hockey circles today. Eddie Shore has been satisfied regarding his salary demands ($7,000 and some sort of bonus), the league president, Frank Calder, has left town, and the Bruins are ready to resume the trail leading toward the Stanley Cup.

Such was not the case in Montreal however, Canadiens and the Detroit Red Wings clashed with prospects at low ebb. The two teams had lost four games each and the two managers were at wits end to move against the tide. Players were facing possible demotion and a feeling of unrest predominated.

The closing of the Shore incident is best for hockey in general. Boston fans wanted the big fellow in the line-up and fans in other cities like to see him even if only to express their verbal dislike. The circuit box offices are prepared to do more business, and last, but not least, Shore retains his dignity and incentive to play.

Air of Mystery

There remains only the air of mystery regarding what Manager Art Ross will do with an extra player. Naturally Shore will resume his post and that creates an extra defenseman in the person of Jack Crawford. The latter filled in for Shore and played so well that Ross is perplexed about sending him back to Providence. He said he did not know what he would do this morning and added, "And I am not in a hurry doing it either."

If Cecil Hart of Canadiens and Jack Adams of Detroit had only the problem of a hold-out athlete they would be happy. The great hockey machine of the Red Wings two years ago has slumped beyond recognition and recall. New faces and fewer injuries are the only remedies. Genial "Jawn" has coaxed and stormed at his players in vain and he admits that reconstruction work is paramount.

Versatile Line-up

Cecil's Canadiens are the most baffling of the two losing sextets. On paper the Flying Frenchmen have a versatile line-up of established players. In reality it is a combination of the former Maroons and present Canadiens and should be playing good hockey. The four games lost by the team were divided between Chicago and Toronto. Canadiens have youth, speed, and balance furnished by veterans and by all paper reckoning, should be in the running for honors—not last place.

The latest blow to the hopes of the Detroiters came when Normie Smith, goalie, apparently fed up with the way things were going, walked out on the team after the game with Rangers, missed the train to Montreal, and found himself both suspended and fined. Manager Adams immediately sent word for Harvey Teno, Pittsburgh goalie, to fill the breach. He may forgive and forget Smith's break-away, but it did not help the present turmoil.

Just how good Chicago, league leaders and Stanley Cup holders, and the New York Rangers are, may be determined tonight when the two meet in Chicago. The Black Hawks are undefeated in four games have become the sensations of the circuit. Rangers were voiced as the "team to beat" before the schedule opened and have done nothing to lose that reputation to date—other than start late. That is the top game of the evening with the Detroit-Canadiens clash second in importance. Maple Leafs, minus Harvey. Jackson, Gordon Drillon, and Buzz Boll, invade New York to battle the Amerks.

5 Crimson Teams Play at New Haven

Five Harvard teams are going to New Haven for final contests with Yale, and they will leave Boston tomorrow morning in three special cars attached to the regular nine o'clock train.

There will be 34 varsity football players, 35 junior varsity football players, 18 varsity soccer players, 16 junior varsity soccer players, and 18 freshmen soccer players on the trip, these accompanied by coaches, managers, and administrative officials of the Athletic Association.

Hockey Results

By the Associated Press

Nov. 16

National League

No games scheduled.

International-American League

Syracuse 6, New Haven 4.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Detroit at Montreal.
Toronto at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Chicago.

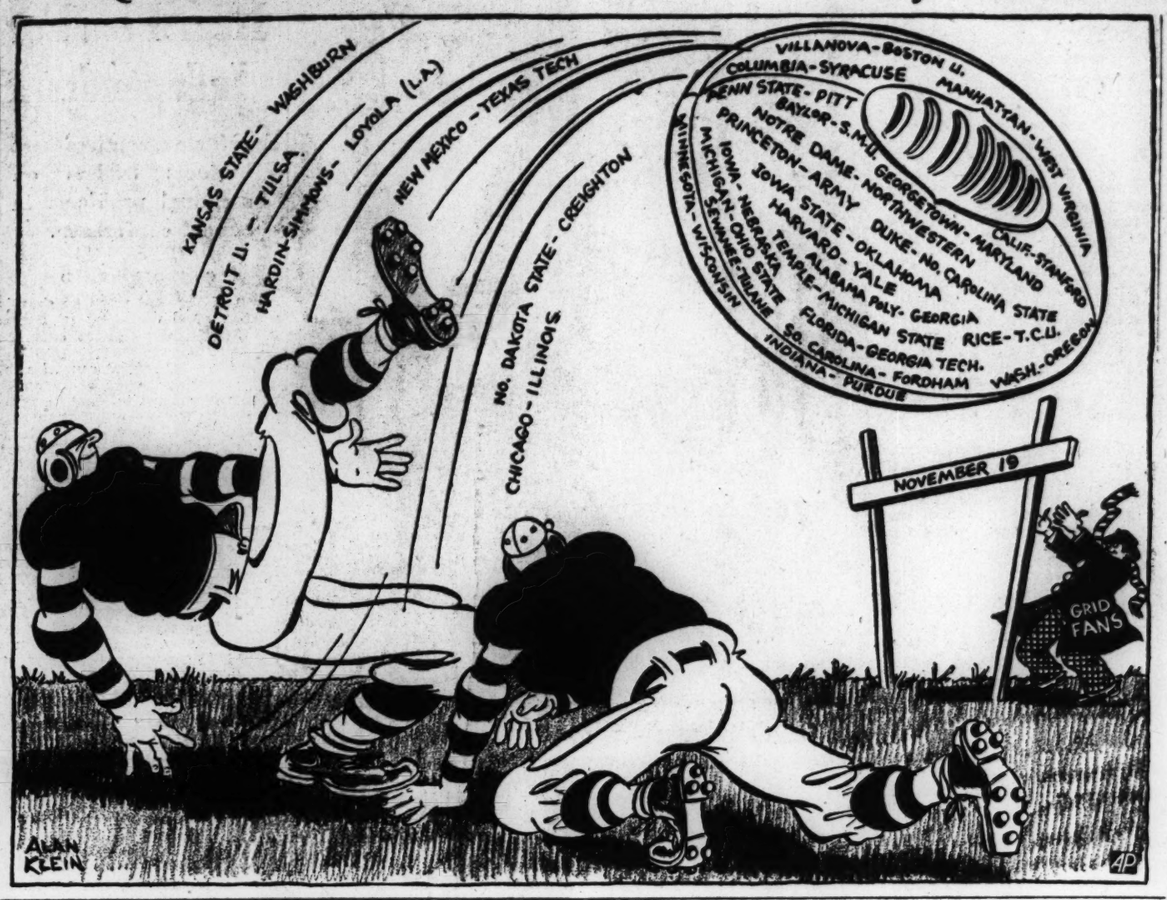
International-American League

Syracuse at Providence.
Philadelphia at Hershey.

American Association

St. Paul at Tulsa.
Minneapolis at Kansas City.

Last-Quarter Goal —By Alan Klein



Football Games Bathed In Deep Tradition Due

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Football's past will be recalled Saturday in the season's deepest dip into traditional rivalries.

If you are an Old Blue, or perhaps an Old Green or Maroon or Purple, no one else's favorite game will count.

Most of the firing won't amount to much as far as the national scene is concerned, but for the coaches, players and the hundreds of thousands of alumni every first down will be in bitter earnest.

Take Yale and Harvard (everyone else has), scrimmaging for the fifty-sixth time since 1875. Nothing material hinges on the outcome except possibly the jobs of coaches Ducky Pond of Yale and Dick Harlow of Harvard.

Yet some 60,000 fans will climb into the big bowl at New Haven to applaud their favorites, and if the Bulldogs lose, this will be their worst season since 1915.

Another engagement which rates a place in the first chapter of football history books brings Lafayette and Lehigh together in a series which began in 1884. The rivals have played 71 games in the 53 intervening years (meeting twice a season until 1902), and the spectacle has lost none of its edge for the citizens of the neighboring Pennsylvania cities, Easton and Bethlehem.

Saturday's program is studded with similar gems all around the country.

California and Stanford, battling since 1892, have one of the hottest neighborhood disputes that ever made a turnstile turn. The Indians from the Palo Alto reservation have won 18, lost 17 and tied eight. Although they will be definite underdogs this week, the prospect of scalping California's Rose Bowl chances is enough to make any good Indian freshen up his war paint.

Notre Dame, putting an undefeated record to its sternest test against Northwestern, is continuing a rivalry begun in 1889. The Minnesota-Wisconsin conflict, on which hang the Badgers' hopes for the Big Ten championship, dates back to 1891.

The other Western Conference games are about as venerable. Purdue and Indiana, set for their annual fight over the "old oaken bucket," first met in 1891, just a year before Chicago and Illinois started playing.

Ohio State and Michigan, whose feud is second to none in intensity, tangled first in 1897. The Buckeyes, who since have fired coaches for not beating the Wolverines, salvaged only two ties out of their first 15 games.

Pitt and Penn State began playing back in 1893, the same year Army and Princeton tangled on the gridiron. However, the Cadets and the Tigers will be meeting Saturday for the first time in 30 years.

Note—This piece is not intended to cause followers of Columbia and Syracuse, who have been meeting only since 1901, and Georgia Tech and Florida, who started in 1912, to hide their faces in shame.

Reuben Fine Defeated In the Seventh Round

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17 (AP)—Reuben Fine, of New York, leader of the A. V. R. O. international chess tournament, lost his first game last night, bowing to Paul Keres of Estonia, runner-up.

Fine and Keres met in one of two seventh-round matches. In the other Samuel Reshevsky, United States, defeated Salo Flohr, Czechoslovakia. In a fifth-round match Keres and Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France drew. The standings:

Fine 5½-1½; Keres 5-2; Jose Capablanca, 3½-3½; Alekhine and Mikhail Botwinnik 3-3; Reshevsky 3-4; Dr. Max Euwe and Flohr 2-5.

Northeastern Grid Dance

The annual Northeastern football dance, leading social event in the University's fall schedule, will be held Saturday night in the Louis XIV ballroom of the Hotel Somerset, under the sponsorship of the Student Council.

The entire Northeastern University football squad, which last week completed its season, will be guests of the Student Council.

Included among the patrons and patronesses will be Dean and Mrs. Carl S. Ell, Dean and Mrs. Wilfred S. Lake, Dean and Mrs. Harold W. Melvin, and Prof. and Mrs. Edward S. Parsons.

College Football Result

Mississippi 6, Arkansas 0.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A drastically revised Yale line-up with Ray Anderson, sophomore sharpshooter, replacing Bud Humphrey at quarterback will start against Harvard, it was announced yesterday after Head Coach Raymond W. "Ducky" Pond put his charges through a long secret drill in preparation for the Ivy League classic here Saturday. Anderson will be joined in the backfield by Johnny Miller, Eddie Collins, and Bill Snavely. In the line, Pond plans to start Buck Dyess and Bill Moody, ends; Bob Brooks and Capt. Bill Platt, tackles; Cap Burnam and Jim Dern, guards, and Bill Stack, center. The Yale A. A. announced the game would start at 1:45 p. m., a quarter hour earlier than usual, and said the seat sale indicated a crowd of 60,000.

HANOVER, N. H.—The frozen surface on the Dartmouth Indians' practice gridiron interfered with Coach Earl Blaik's scrimmage plans and forced him to send the entire squad into the baseball cage for its workout. The Stanford game squad was increased to 36 players yesterday when Richard S. Jackson, of Plandome, N. Y., a senior, was named for the Robert H. Michelet prize. That award goes to the outstanding player on the junior varsity squad and entitles him to promotion to the varsity squad for the final game of the season. In addition, Jackson will be presented with a gold football by the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Northern California when the team arrives at Palo Alto next Tuesday.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Easing up on Army's preparations for its football test with Princeton this week, Coach Bill Wood divided yesterday's practice program between a rehearsal of the Cadets' own attack and work against the Tigers' plays. The varsity lined up with Dobson and Samuel at ends, Stella and Mather at tackles, Little and Miller at guards, Gillis at center, and Wilson, Schwenk, Frontczak, and Long in the backfield. An alternate backfield of Mullin, Sullivan, Due and Dubuisson also was used.

PRINCETON, N. J. — Princeton stressed passing yesterday as the Tiger prepared for the Army game. Dave Allerdice and Bob Hinchman heaved aerials to John Meyerholz, Capt. Tom Mountain, Howie Stanley and Dick White until Coach Tad Wieman wound up the light drill with signal practice.

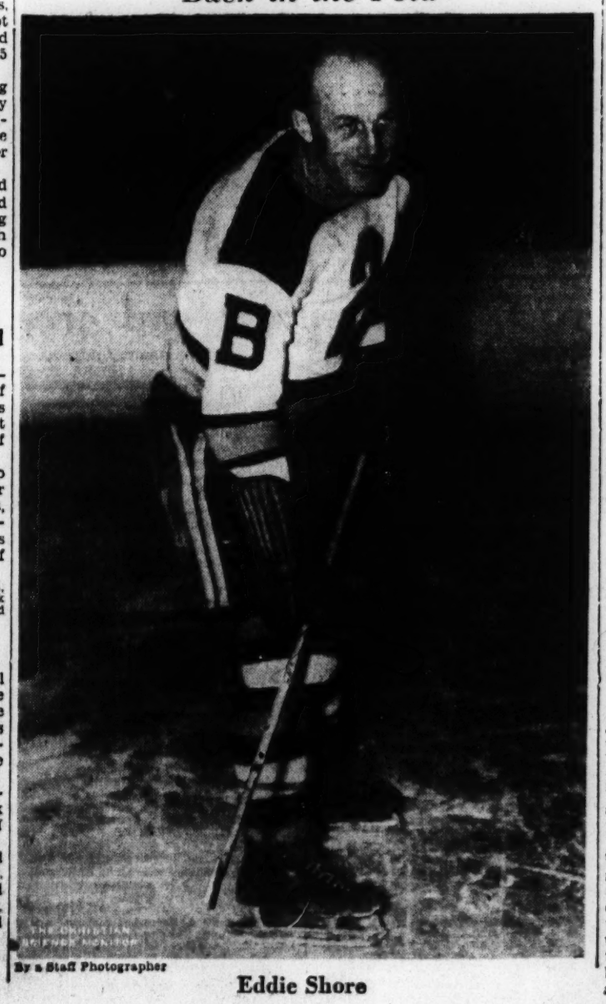
WORCESTER, Mass.—Late classes and examinations limited the Holy Cross football squad to a brief practice yesterday, most of the drill being given over to offensive work. With Joe Delaney expected to return to his right tackle position in time for the climactic game with Boston College on Nov. 26, Dr. Eddie Anderson indicated that the left tackle berth was still wide open. Jack Kellar, husky sophomore, played impressively against Brown and may win the starting call over a pair of veterans, Pete Manoli and Walter Walewski.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Most of Brown's regulars returned to heavy drill yesterday and took part in a 20-minute scrimmage that was featured by a rain of Columbia passes on the varsity, McLaughry, Kapstein, and Hall took turns filling Sid Luckman's role as passer. Finkelstein, Prodgers, and Bernstein, injured men, worked out in conditioning drills, and it is expected that all will play against the Lion. Blount, hampered by a bruised arm, is the only man who is not expected back for the game.

College Soccer

Army 4, Massachusetts Technology 2.

Back in the Fold



By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Shore

Unbeaten Elevens in Crucial Games Here on Next Saturday

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are three undefeated football teams left in New England today; after sundown Saturday there should be two.

Amherst, St. Anselm's, and Boston College remain in this select group. The Lord Jeffs will still remain, for they closed their season successfully last Saturday against Williams, 41 to 0.

St. Anselm's and Boston College meet at the Heights on Saturday and, unless a tie develops, somebody's record is going to be spoiled. A tie for the Hawks, as a matter of fact, would be almost as sweet as victory, for it would give them an undefeated season and the right of claiming a moral triumph.

B. C. Already Tied

On the other hand, a tie for the Eagles would almost be disastrous. They've already played a tie game, that with Temple, 26 to 26.

The Hawks enter this game with at least one decided edge. It's their last game of the season, and they can throw all they've got into those 60 minutes. B. C., with Holy Cross looming on the horizon a week hence, necessarily should play conservative football.

But can the Eagles afford to hold back? In many grid quarters the opinion is that they cannot. Scouts who have seen St. Anselm's in action report that this team can really block and tackle. The line, they say, has a fierce charge and the backs hit hard and run fast.

The Eagles are admitting they are running into stronger opposition than they anticipated when this game was booked as a breather before the crucial clash with the Worcester Crusaders.

Eagles Favored

However, Boston College already has been made the favorite because of its past showings. Their schedule has been a little more rigid than that of the Hawks. Canisius, Northeastern, Detroit, Florida, Indiana, and Boston University have fallen before the Eagles' superior power. Against Detroit and Indiana, however, B. C. had the breaks to win.

St. Anselm's hasn't even a tie to mar its record. Providence, Brooklyn, Ithaca, Northeastern, New Hampshire, Western Maryland, and Scranton have been cut down.

Both teams have played Northeastern and the comparative scores are interesting, but hardly indicate the relative strength of each eleven. B. C. downed the Huskies in a night game, which was played on a muddy field, 13 to 0. The Hawks beat an injury riddled Northeastern, 40 to 6.

The Eagles are being made to realize this week that St. Anselm is no set-up. Coach Gil Dobie is constantly drawing to the attention of his squad the fact that the Hawks will bring a back in Ray McLean who has made it a habit all season of scoring touchdowns. He is rated as the East's No. 1 scoring back and is ranked three among the nation's top scorers.

At Fenway Park, Saturday, grid fans will have the opportunity to see another undefeated team in action when Villanova lines up for the kickoff against Boston University. The Wildcats come here with the record of not having lost a game since 1936.

Traditional Rivals

Over at the Medford Oval on Saturday Tufts and Massachusetts State, both teams experiencing one of their worst seasons in years, will try to close their schedule with a good exhibition of football.

Tufts has yet to win a game while Massachusetts State has only three victories, and those coming at the expense of smaller colleges. These two teams are traditional rivals, the series beginning in 1886. Five tie games have resulted. Tufts has the victory edge with 19, while the Statesman have taken 11.

It is very possible that the best football of the afternoon may be turned in here at the Medford Oval, for when these two teams meet it usually takes on the thrills and excitement that goes with a Harvard-Yale battle. The majority of local football fans will undoubtedly seek their Saturday afternoon's entertainment either at Fenway Park or the Heights, but in doing so they may pass up the best game of the afternoon at Tufts.

Track Institute For Officials At Boston Y.M.C.A.

Track officials from New England will attend a Track Officials Institute, to be held at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., on four successive Friday evenings beginning Nov. 25. All phases of officiating and supervision of track and field meets will be explained and discussed by men who have had years of experience as officials. Those attending the Institute will be better fitted to carry out the duties of officials.

Heading the faculty is William J. Bingham, of Harvard University, who as Honorary Chairman will introduce the speakers on the first night. Edward S. Parsons, of Northeastern University, and Chairman of the N. E. A. A. U. Track and Field Committee, will discuss the "Supervision and Conducting of Track and Field Meets."

Interpret Rules

Alfred Lill, past president of the A. A. U., will "Interpret the Rules of Track and Field" and will make special reference to the duties of Referee, a position in which he has served for many years.

The first evening's program will be brought to a close by Richard C. Floyd, of Harvard, who will speak on the subject "Clerking." Through his proficiency Mr. Floyd has become a nationally recognized figure on this all important aspect of officiating.

The second night of the Institute, Dec. 2, will open with a dual presentation of "Starting" by Hugh McGrath of the A. A. U. and Win Marling, Coach of Track at Boston University. Joseph Spear, of Northeastern University, will explain the intricacies of "Scoring," and Jack McKittrick, Chairman of the N. E. A. A. U. Timing Committee, will explain the details of becoming a successful timer.

On Dec. 9, "Judging Track Events" will be presented by the President of the N. E. A. A. U., Herbert Holm, and Frank McGrath, respectively. The duties of a Judge of Walking will be explained by Henry Clark, Chairman of the local A. A. U. walking committee. Joe Lewis, of the Norfolk Y. M. A., and an authority on distance running, will discuss "Cross Country Distance Running."

McGrath to Speak

The final night of the Institute will bring together Frank McGrath, who will explain "Handicapping and Heat Making;" Dr. Henry Kontoff, of Northeastern University, and as closing speaker Henry C. Pierce, veteran Track Coach at Newton Y. M. C. A., will discuss the "Attitude of Officials vs. Athletes."

Advance registrations show a wide range of interest coming from all parts of New England. Officials, coaches, team managers and athletes will be present and the sponsoring organization, the Winged Foot Club of the Boston Y. M. C. A., anticipates a large attendance. All sessions will begin at 8 p. m. and at the conclusion of each topic there will be a brief question period.

A Certificate of Attendance will be given to those who desire it for attendance at all sessions. The Institute is under the direction of Neville A. Booth and additional information and registrations should be addressed to him, in care of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Last-Place Teams Battle at Garden

Provincial Hockey League Standing

	W	T	L	Pts.
Valleyfield	3	1	1	9
Cornwall	4	0	0	8
Lachine	2	0	4	4
Shawinigan Falls	2	0	2	4
Boston	1	0	3	3
Sherbrooke	1	1	3	3

Games Last Night

Valleyfield 5, Sherbrooke 5.
Shawinigan Falls 4, Lachine 3.

Tied at the present standing for last place in the Provincial Hockey League, the Boston Olympics and defending champions, Sherbrooke, will attempt to settle the status of this position tomorrow and Saturday night when they meet at the Boston Garden in games which should produce exciting hockey.

Both teams enter this two-game series with three defeats, and one victory. If the Olympics can win both games they will gather six points. As the standing is today this would lift them from last place into a deadlock with Valleyfield in the top spot.

Minus from Sherbrooke's line-up this year will be Patsy Sequin, goalie. Coach Archie Wilcox has had trouble in finding a player capable of filling Sequin's post. He expects to try two new men Friday and Saturday night. Present indications are that Ike Ferley and young Dion, brother of the Lachine goalie, will see action.

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Fri., RIGOLETTO; Sat. Mat., MME. BUTTERFLY; Eve., AIDA; Sun. Mat., 2:15, LA TOSCA. Last Week beg. Mon. (with "La Boheme")—6 Eves., Mats. Thanksgiving and Sat. Eves and Sun. Mat.: Orchestra, $1.65, $2.20; 1st Balcony, $1.10, $1.65; 2nd Balcony, 55c, 85c. Sat. Mats. and Thurs. (Thanksgiving): 55c to $1.65. TAX INCLUDED. SEATS AT OPERA HOUSE and WILBUR THEATRE.

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Four Governors And Mayor For One Admission

In swarmed the crowd all day today to take advantage of the "triple bill" at the Boston Automobile Show.

This was Mayor's Day—honoring Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. It was Governors' Day, in fact, welcoming four New England Governors who are attending the annual New England conference of the New England Council and who were unable to be present yesterday, arbitrarily titled Governors' Day. Finally, it was New and Old Car, and Trailer Day, upstairs and down in the vast reaches of Mechanics Building.

Attendance has swung into a steady momentum at the ticket gates as the week draws to a close. The word has gone around that this year's presentation is the nearest approach Boston has made to the scale and scheme of decoration of the New York Show and the display of the season's new models.

Downstairs, the press of customers is just as pronounced as along the main floor aisles. The used car display is without question the best ever staged here. On the floor is exceptionally fine stock, at prices which are right, and ready to roll off the floor on guarantees. There has been a steady movement in this class of cars and the dealers are kept busy installing replacement stock.

Here, too, are the trailers, which, by the interest the crowd takes in their compact, functional lines and shipshape interiors, would seem to justify the optimism of the salesmen in this line that the trailer is in for another good year. Trucks and motorcycles keep company with the trailers in this part of the show.

Show officials were scurrying around the Hotel Statler this morning completing plans for the reception of Mayor Tobin and the Governors late this afternoon. Mayor Tobin is giving a reception to the distinguished guests at 4. Each of the Governors is scheduled to preside at his State dinner at the Council conference dinner tonight. Hence, plans at noon focused on gathering up the Governors immediately after the Mayor's reception and escorting them to the Automobile Show.

That their expressed interest in the automotive industry is real is borne out by 1938 records of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. In this analysis of the industry, Massachusetts, for example, is credited with having 141,553 persons employed (from taxi drivers to producers of raw materials) in the more than 6,000,000 listed in this group in the United States. In this State are 11,499 sales and service establishments and 30 automotive factories and refineries.

The other New England States compare as follows:

	Employees	Sales & Service	Factories
Maine	43,670	3,543	1
New Hampshire	28,970	2,215	1
Vermont	9,478	1,694	0
Rhode Island	24,872	1,743	6
Connecticut	75,818	5,242	14

Old Colony Seeks To Sell Old Rails

Rustily red among the weeds of abandoned sections of the Old Colony Railroad, lie more than 44 miles of rails which once shone with the frequent passing of thundering wheels. There are something like 4,000 tons of steel in them. There is also good material in bridges along these rights of way, on which silent desertion has finally settled. Trustees of the New Haven and Old Colony Railroads would like to realize a little cash on this idle metal.

Yesterday they petitioned the United States District Court in New Haven, Conn., for authority to conclude sale of these particular sections of track. The petition comes up for hearing on Nov. 29. By that time the Trustees expect to have received bids for the track—which have already been invited.

All of the sections in question lie in Massachusetts—except for one connection to East Warren, R. I.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Nov. 18

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	WIXAL	15.25mc
6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), "Far Horizons": "In Argentina During an American Winter."

8:00 WNAC Rudy Vallee's variety hour: Joe Di Maggio, ball player; Stroud Twins; Paul Gerritts, comedian; Barney Grant, comedian.

8:00 WEEI Kate Smith's variety hour: Helen Menken, stage player, in original dramatic sketch; "Aldrich Family" sketch; Abbott and Costello, comedians; choir; orchestra.

8:13 WIXAL (6.04mc), Vermont State dinner of the New England Council, from Hotel Statler, Boston; address by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont.

9:00 WNAC "Good News of 1939": Robert Young, master of ceremonies; Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Melvyn Douglas, and Mr. Young in a preview of "The Shining Hour"; Tony Martin, tenor; Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ New season of "America's Town Meeting of the Air"; subject, "How Can American Nations Cooperate for World Peace?"; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Edward Tomlinson, commentator; Prof. Charles Fenwick, international law authority.

10:00 WNAC "Music Hall," with Bing Crosby, master of ceremonies; Rose Bampton, soprano; Roland Young, screen player; Johnny Mercer, song writer; Marie Wilson, screen player.

10:00 WEEI Columbia Workshop drama: Wilbur Daniel Steele's "Luck."

10:00 WAAB Henry Webers Concert Revue: Kathryn Witwer, soprano; William Miller, tenor; octet; orchestra. Chausson's "Lilac Time and Long Long Ago." Miss Witwer, Gilbert and Sullivan songs. Miss Witwer and Mr. Miller: "Sweetest Story Ever Told." Mr. Miller and octet: Delibes' Overture "Le Roi l'a Dit." Saint-Saens' "Gypsy Dance," and Debussy's "Festivals."

10:30 WEEI "Americans at Work"; interviews with veteran workers in the Cadillac automobile plant.

Abroad in Greater Boston, With the Films as Courier

Movies of Moment

Foreign films are making a major bid for attention in Boston and environs this week. Rarely are so many programs of films from abroad available hereabouts.

To begin with, the Fine Arts Theater—where Ignace Jan Paderewski has been reigning supreme for 25 weeks—has allowed the moon to wane on "Moonlight Sonata." Yesterday, the sun rose at 1 p. m., or thereabouts, on "Amphitryon" (37) The "37" was added perhaps because the new film was made before S. N. Behrman adapted Jean Giraudoux's play for Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne.

Henri Garat, Armand Bernard, Jeanne Boitel, Odette Florelle and Marguerite Moreon are the principal players in this French neo-classical farce. In some ways, it is funnier and less bawdy than the Lunt production. At any rate, it is strictly for adults.

The program also offers "National Dances," showing seven types of folk dances from remote sections of Europe. They include Moldavian, Adjaristan, White Russian, Ossetian, Tartar, Armenian, and Russian. Another short subject, called "An Optical Poem," offers an artist's visual impression as he listens to Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody.

* * *

9,333 Miles of Moonlight

As "Moonlight Sonata" unwound for the last time at 11:05 Tuesday evening, the Fine Arts Theater had piled up a formidable array of statistical material. The film ran from May 25 to Nov. 15, a total of 25 weeks, or six months and one week to the minute. This is a world record for the picture, which ran only seven weeks in New York, two in London. George Kraska also chalks up an alltime, long-run record for any motion picture in New England.

During the playing of "Moonlight Sonata," the projectors—running five shows a day, seven days a week—wore out five complete prints of the film. The total footage of celluloid to pass the lenses was 49,280,000. Reduced, this would be 9,333.33 miles. The reader can figure out where this would stretch, laid end to end. "Moonlight Sonata" played to more than 100,000 people at the rate of 3,500 to 4,000 a week.

The curious fact about this English picture is that it has failed pretty dismally in other big cities. It had lain in the vaults for a year and a half after being shipped to New York from London and only happened to come to light when someone was cleaning out a back shelf. Against all advice Mr. Kraska booked it. He attributes its failure elsewhere to the fact that exhibitors tried to sell the picture instead of selling Paderewski. Mr. Kraska figured that if he publicized the Polish pianist above everything, nothing else would matter. And it didn't.

* * *

Abroad in Cambridge

Cambridge provides the second setting for the current foreign films revival. Today and tomorrow, the French Talking Films Committee continues its eighth season with "La Guerre des Boutons," translated as "Generals Without Buttons." This French satire on war has received high praise elsewhere. Showings are at 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 9:00 p. m., in the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration.

The French Talking Films Committee is an interesting enterprise which has been nurtured from poverty to complete success by a public-spirited Cambridge woman, Mrs. E. K. Rand. She started her project in 1931 as an educational enterprise. Half the tickets were to be paid for and half given free to students.

"I used to have to beg people to come to my films," she said today. "Schools simply wouldn't come at all. Now I am so swamped with requests that I may have to close my subscription list."

Mrs. Rand's program for the remainder of the season envisages "Mayerling," with Danielle Darrieux and Charles Boyer, Dec. 15 and 16; "Carnet de Bal," Jan. 12 and 13; "Grande Illusion," on Feb. 17 and 18, and possibly "Ballerina," on March 21 and 22. The dates are as yet tentative.

* * *

Another series of six foreign films will open tonight at Cantabrigia Hall, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Holyoke Bookshop and the John Reed Society. Tonight's film will be "Young Pushkin" (Russian). Thereafter, the schedule lists "A Nous la Liberté," René Clair's great comedy, Dec. 8; "The Wave," (Mexican), Feb. 9; "Crime and Punishment" (French), March 2; "Shame of a Nation" (German), March 23; and "The Youth of Maxim" (Russian), April 13. A Chaplin comedy will accompany each showing. Tonight: "A Night at the Show."

* * *

Domestica

As if nature, Sidney Kingsley and Samuel Goldwyn hadn't already done enough on the subject with their Dead End kids, Universal now crops up with a bevy called the Little Tough Guys. The L. T. G.'s make their bow in "In Society." The story tells what happens when Socialite Mary Boland adopts some alley kids to help her indolent son, Jackie Searl, discover the joys of youth. Mischa Auer, Edward Everett Horton, and Frankie Thomas are in it. The companion comedy is "Annabel Takes a Tour," the second in a series, with Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball.

* * *

Opening today at the Metropolitan Theater is Warners' screen version of Myron Brinig's novel, "The Sisters," with Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Luise, Ian Hunter, Jane Bryan, Donald Crisp, and others. Anatole Litvak directed the production. The companion piece offers Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy."

* * *

"Hard to Get," a comedy romance with Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell, Charles Winninger, Allen Jenkins and Bonita Granville, is the top feature at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters today. The second film is "Illegal Traffic," with J. Carroll Naish, Mary Carlisle, and Robert Preston.

* * *

Shorts and a Holdover

A historical mystery film, "Did Napoleon Escape from Elba," and "How to Raise a Dog," are the two feature short subjects on the new South Station Program opening tomorrow. Other featurettes include "Popular Science," "Travel to China" (before the war), a Pete Smith sport reel, Andy Clyde, musicals, cartoons and newsreels. . . .

Starting tomorrow at the new Trans-Lux Theater is another variety bill of short subjects consisting of the following: "They're Always Caught," a new "crime" featurette; a color travelogue of Bermuda; the "Newsreel Digest" of all the newsreels; a Walt Disney Mickey Mouse color cartoon; "Timber Topper," showing the training of jumping horses; and the latest edition of "Screen Snapshots," which shows informal glimpses of movie stars at work and play.

* * *

The State and Orpheum are holding Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates," and Judy Garland and Freddie Bartholomew in "Listen, Darling," for another week. . . . Next Thursday, "The Citadel," with Robert Donat, Rosalind Russell and Ralph Richardson.

Three Sisters in Search of Errol Flynn

Anita Louise, Bette Davis, and Jane Bryan
In "The Sisters," at the Metropolitan.

The Little Tough Guys
Front row: Hally Chester, Harris Berger, William Benedict. Back row: David Gorcey, Frankie Thomas, Charles Duncan, all in "In Society," at the Keith Memorial.

Flood Patrols on Bay State Rivers Urged

County commissioners and State officials were today seriously studying a plan for the immediate establishment of flood patrols on all major streams throughout the Commonwealth.

At a meeting of State officials and county Commissioners, from all over the State, at the Public Works Building, Commissioner William F. Callahan outlined his plan to establish flood patrols and to install numerous rain and stream gauges on each of the streams in the Commonwealth.

These gauges, according to the Commissioner, would be inspected regularly as to the extent of rising water. As a result of these inspections, manufacturers and others in control of dams would be advised immediately as to the amount of water that should be withdrawn from their dam before real danger was encountered.

The entire plan, the Commissioner declared, is based on the anticipation of flood waters so that they may be coped with safely. This plan is largely the result of information received from many manufacturers that much of the September flood damage could have been averted if they had had 24 hours' notice.

To secure the fullest co-operation possible among the various groups involved, the Commissioner has invited Commissioners of various State departments to serve on an advisory committee with representatives of the County Commissions in working out the details of the plan.

The Commissioner hopes to have the proposed plan in effect before the spring freshets.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Music: comment	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Talk; Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 D. Rhodes, songs	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Four Clubmen"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"The Charioteers"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Dick Gasparre's Orch	Commentator	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	"Football Prophet"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	New York Automobile	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet"	"Wordcaster"
8:15 Jack Miller's Or-	Show; speakers	Yankees; guests	dramatization	American Legion speaker
8:30 chestra; Ted	Rochester Philharmonic	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"Sinfonietta" with	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 Straiter Choir	Concert: Jose Iturbi,	Yankees; guests	Alfred Wallenstein	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	conductor	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of
9:15 teur hour	Rochester Concert	variety program with	Jacques Renard's Orch.	the World War
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Robert Young, m. c.	We Want a Touchdown:	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
9:45 teur hour	ing of the Air": Col.	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	Sporting Event
10:00 Columbia Workshop:	Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.;	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": Harry	Sporting Event
10:15 "Luck"	Edw. Tomlinson; others	John Scott Trotter's	Weber's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch
10:30 "Americans as	'People I Have Known':	Orchestra; guest	Dick Barrie's Orch	Pete Herman's Orch
10:45 Work"; interview	variety program	artists	Dick Barrie's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch	Dave Ballantine, songs
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Leighton Noble's	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Or	Clyde McCoy's Orch	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Or	Clyde McCoy's Orch	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music	"Musical Clock"	Talk; "Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Boosters' Club	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Fashion commentator
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade': Variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Show with R. Sherman	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife': sk	Air"	W. Peterson, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Studio talk	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Interviews	Piano team
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Gospel songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	P. Porterfield, songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Musical Roundup"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Swingtime Trio"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	U. S. Governm't reports
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Harmony team
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	"Two on a Shoestring"	K. and B. Arnold, songs
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour: Dr. Walter	"As You Like It"	Organ music
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Damrosch, conductor	Network program	C. Buehwald
2:45 of the Air"	"Betty Crocker"	Music Appreciation	Network program	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Hawaiian Music	Natl. Univ. Exten. De-	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Harvard University vs.	Sport reports
3:15 "Book Fair" from	bate: Resolved, That U.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Williams Col. Debate	Sport reports
3:30 Boston Public Li-	S. Should Establish Al-	Pepper Young's Family	Harvard University vs.	Sport reports
3:45 brary: speakers	liance With G. Britain	"The Guiding Light"	Williams Col. Debate	Sport reports
4:00 "Book Fair"	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Ben Reynold's Orch.
4:15 "Rhapsody"	Weather; news	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Adrian Rollini's Music	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Political talk	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Red Cross talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Florito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter":	Warden Lawes' Criminal	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:15 drama	Case Histories	prano; Robert Sim-	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree	mons; Frank Black's	"Symphonic Strings":	Organ and piano duet
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein	Commentator
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	"On the Wings of	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orch.	Success Stories
9:15 dramatization of	Melody"	Munn: Abe Lyman's Or.	Jacques Renard's Orch	Success Stories
9:30 "Tovarich" with	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days"	"Moonbeams": mixed	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
9:45 Luise Rainer	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	choir & classical music	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Madison Square Garden	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time":	"Town Talk"
10:15 Station": drama	Boxing Event	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	"Town Talk"
10:30 Talk: Green: Woll	Madison Square Garden	"Uncle Ezra"	"Jazz Nocturne": va-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Boxing Event	Commentator	riety program	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 207 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 2 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 840kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.
Springfield—Week, Dec. 5, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Nov. 18 and second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Vermont

Springfield — Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Friday of the month, 7 p. m., HP5K (sho.), 6.005mc, HP5O, 1440kc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A (sho.), 11.70mc., HP6J, 1360kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Harry Hartwell

Last night in Jordan Hall, Harry Hartwell, English tenor, made his Boston début, with William Tarrasch at the piano. Mr. Hartwell selected "Widmung," "Wohlauf noch getrunken," and "Hidalgo" from Schumann. From Schubert he chose "Die Post" and "Ungeduld." For arias he picked "Che Gelida Manina" from "La Bohème," the "Flower Song" from "Carmen," and "Vesti la Giubba" from "Pagliacci." Excerpts from Lehár's "The Land of Smiles" and "Paganini," the theme song of "Waltz Dream" by Oscar Strauss, Barinkay's Opening Song from Johann Strauss's "Gypsy Baron," and Spielman's "Wie diese Frau" closed the program.

Probably Mr. Hartwell felt a responsibility toward his audience when he arranged his program, but it was unfortunate that he should have chosen such well-known items from Schumann and Schubert. If his repertoire could have embraced a half-dozen of the fine songs by these composers which are seldom heard, he might have made a more auspicious beginning. His voice is of pleasant quality, but his manner of using it too frequently clouds that quality. It was obvious that the singer was performing at a disadvantage, yet there seemed to be no reason why he should consistently make so little use of resonance, especially on the top notes, which were pinched. The first group of arias in particular suffered from the singer's lack of proper technical approach, nor did he appear to feel at home in them from the interpretative viewpoint.

We are told that Mr. Hartwell has sung leading roles in light opera. It must be admitted that he appears to be much better adapted to that type of music. Moreover, he seemed to settle more comfortably to the task of presenting the final groups of his program, although they seemed curiously at variance with those which had preceded them. It may not be fair to judge Mr. Hartwell entirely from his work last night, yet his lack of sympathetic understanding in the presentation of the classics would lead one to the conclusion that Lehár and Strauss were more congenial, since in items by them, he produced some of his best tones, and in a manner less restrained and self-conscious. An audience of excellent size gave Mr. Hartwell warm applause. G. M. S.

Radcliffe Concert

Paine Hall in Cambridge was filled to overflowing last evening when the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, and the Radcliffe College Orchestra, Malcolm Holmes, conductor, gave a concert which was open to the public.

The program began and ended with Bach, the first number a chorale, "Freu' dich sehr, O meine Seele," for which Mr. Holmes had done an orchestral arrangement, the last a pair of choruses which the Choral Society and the orchestra have before this sung with vigorous and jubilant success, "By their spell the lion is tamed" and "Happy Lovers." There was a Concerto Grosso in B minor by Handel, the smoothly molded phrases of which lent themselves happily to the abilities of the young performers. With piano accompaniment, the Choral Society did a canon: "Hallelujah Amen," by Norris; Weelkes's inimitably charming madrigal, "On the plains, fairy trains"; Dvořák's tuneful "Das Vöglein," and a setting of Schubert's Valses Nobles, arranged by E. Mandyczewski.

Hindemith's "Martinslied" for orchestra and voices came through to the listeners in a performance which professional groups might well strive for. The music is orchestrated with skill and incisiveness, it abounds in vigorous rhythmic brilliance, it makes the choral parts almost as much instrumental as choral, yet withal stunningly effective. In addition, the humor of the words and the setting is striking proof of the luster of Hindemith's talent. Companion to the Hindemith was a chorus from Mendelssohn's setting of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Act II, Scene III, music whose charm and lightness of touch were last evening well interpreted and heightened.

An Overture of Grétry's "Le Rival Confidant," and an arrangement of a Beethoven Scherzo done by Mr. Holmes for the orchestra, completed the program. The orchestra showed the good rhythmic feeling, the well-marked phrasing, the neat attack it has often achieved. C. S. B.

Loans to Farmers

Loans to farmers from production credit associations were reported at a five-year high of $183,000,000 at the mid-point of the 1938 financing season.

This Week's STAR VALUE

This engagement diamond is impressive in size, quality and brilliance—as well as in value! It weighs more than a carat and is of fine quality and intense brilliance. In keeping with these features, it is jewelled with twin baguette diamonds in a platinum design of classic simplicity. A proudly beautiful ring and a remarkable value. $435

Sketched Actual Size

Other platinum engagement rings $100 to $1000 and up.

Charge & Budget Accounts

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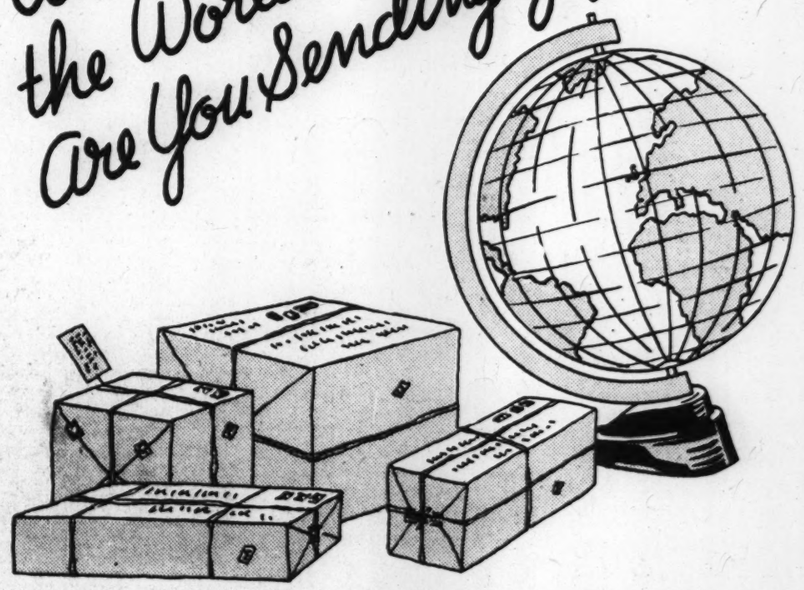
At the Corner of SUMMER and ARCH Sts. BOSTON

Where In the World Are You Sending Gifts?



If they're going by boat, you'd better scan our list of mailing dates below, clap on your hat, and make your way to your favorite Monitor advertisers. They have excellent assortments of the kinds of gifts those in foreign lands like best to receive.

Dates of the Latest Christmas Mail Boats

FROM NEW YORK

Argentina	Dec. 4	Hungary	Dec. 10
Azores Islands	Nov. 25	India	Nov. 28
Bahamas	Dec. 10	Italy	Dec. 14
Barbados	Dec. 10	Jamaica	Dec. 17
Belgium	Dec. 16	Martinique	Dec. 10
Bermuda	Dec. 17	Netherlands	Dec. 16
Bolivia	Dec. 2	Newfoundland	Dec. 17
Brazil	Dec. 10	Poland	Dec. 16
British Isles	Dec. 16	Puerto Rico	Dec. 17
Bulgaria	Dec. 10	Scandinavia	Dec. 16
Canal Zone	Dec. 17	South Africa	Nov. 26
Cape Verde	Nov. 28	Spain, Portugal	Dec. 10
Ceylon	Nov. 26	Switzerland	Dec.
Cuba	Dec. 20	Syria	Dec. 16
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 16	Trinidad	Dec. 10
France	Dec. 14	Turkey	Dec. 16
Germany	Dec. 16	U. S. S. R.	Dec. 10
Greece	Dec. 10	Venezuela	Dec. 17
Guianas	Dec. 7	Virgin Isles	Dec. 15
		Yugoslavia	Dec. 10

FROM PACIFIC PORTS

Australia	Nov. 23	Netherlands Indies	Nov. 28
China	Dec. 2	New Zealand	Dec. 6
Japan	Dec. 5	Philippines	Nov. 26
Hawaii	Dec. 16	Straits Settlements	Nov. 25
Manchuria	Nov. 26		

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 1,794,880
1938 volume to date 250,748,196
1937 volume to date 368,236,545

Selected Issues Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Selective buying brought relief to the stock market today and many weak issues of the preceding session revived fractions to more than 2 points.

Dealings, however, were relatively slow, transfers running at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Profit-taking was encountered on opening upswing, but the list soon got back on balance and, near the final hour, quotations were only moderately under top marks.

Speculative and investment forces, brokers said, were still cheerful over the domestic business outlook, although inclined to step carefully in view of possible international repercussion from the anti-Semitic drive in Germany.

Among the better share performers at home were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, North American, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Kennecott, du Pont, Texas Corporation, Pathe Film and Allis Chalmers.

Backward were Macy, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Philip Morris and American Telephone.

Edging upward in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Aluminum Company, Brewster Aero and Lockheed.

Bonds Steady

The bond market pushed along on an even keel today, with price changes as a rule no larger than fractions.

Small gains and losses among rail, utility and industrial loans were about evenly divided, and the foreign list was becalmed.

Down 17¼ at 107¾ near the final hour were Republic Steel 4½s of '50, which the company announced are being redeemed at 105.

United States Governments, sparsely traded, were 6-32 of a point higher to 3-32 lower.

New York City traction issues were independently active on reports of favorable progress toward subway unification. Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 4½s of '66 were up around 2, with Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s of '66 fractionally advanced.

Small gainers included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, International Telephone 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s. Lower were Rock Island general 4s of '88, Erie 5s of '75, New York Central 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

Richberg Says U. S. Does Not Want A Controlled Economy

CHICAGO (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, former NRA Administrator, told the American Petroleum Institute the American people do not want a "controlled economy" but would welcome a "harmonized economy."

He defined a "harmonized economy" as "decentralized democratic planning for the greatest good of the greatest number, and decentralized democratic controls, responsive to the needs of many and not exercised for the benefit of a few."

"Every politician, every businessman and every labor leader who cries out against planning and control is actually voicing a fear that someone else may seek to plan for selfish gain," he said. "We are misled by this fear to believe that if we attempt to harmonize our economy some evil gang may seize control.

"If our composite intelligence could produce an effective plan, why do we assume that 130,000,000 people, bred in the traditions of individual liberty, free speech and a free press, would surrender to the attempted tyranny of any autocracy?"

"A democratic leadership must rely on voluntary co-operation," Mr. Richberg said.

Wheat Prices Up 1⅛ Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—Stimulated by unofficial reports that the 6-cent British tariff against American wheat had been canceled, Chicago wheat prices rose 1⅛ cents a bushel today.

Persistent reports that a large purchase of United States wheat by Great Britain, 10,000,000 bushels, was being negotiated were given sharp attention. About 600,000 bushels of Canadian wheat was bought today by Great Britain.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½ to 1 cent higher compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 64⅝-¾, May 66⅜-⅞, corn ⅛-½ up, Dec 48⅛, May 51⅜-½, and oats unchanged to ⅛ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Stock market traders were cautious today, owing to the uncertain European situation and end of the current account on Friday, but the market closed steady. British Government issues showed fractional gains. Motor, steel, and coppers were in supply and tobacco shares lost parts of Wednesday's gains. Trans-Atlantics regained some of earlier losses and the remainder of the list was quiet and mixed.

Paris—International shares closed generally higher in the Bourse today. Suez Canal leading with a net gain of 850 francs. Bank of France moved up more than 200 francs and French rentes finished unchanged to 60 centimes higher.

Liverpool—Disappointing action in overseas cotton markets depressed cotton futures today and final prices were 1 to 3 points net down.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	61	60¼	61	+2½
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	23	Acme Stl (1)	1	49½	49½	49½	Nov 15
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	2	23½	23¼	23½	Nov 15
30	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	1	29½	29½	29½	Nov 16
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	64¾	64	64¼	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	17	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Alleghany Corp	18	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	18	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	32	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅛
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	35	27⅝	26½	27¼	+1
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	184	184	184	+1
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (1½)	3	12⅝	11¾	12⅜	Nov 16
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	8	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Strs	44	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	67¾	67½	67½	Nov 16
55¾	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	16	49¾	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅜
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	24	23	23	Nov 16
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅞
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Nov 16
23½	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	10	18¾	18⅝	18½	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	14	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	3	47½	46¾	47½	+ ⅛
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	10	98¼	97¼	98¼	+ ⅝
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 14
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	10	31¼	30	31¼	+2¼
57¾	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½e)		55¾	55¾	55¾	Nov 16
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Cble (.55e)	17	22¾	22	22½	+ ¼
115	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123	123	123	— ½
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	8½	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
15	9	Am Comi Alco	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12	12	12	— ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
3¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	14	14	14	— ⅜
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	18	18	18	
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
15	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	38	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
35	12	Am Hi & L pf	9	36	34½	35½	+ ¾
44½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	9	44½	44½	44½	Nov 16
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	3	1½	1½	1½	Nov 16
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
8¾	4⅛	Am International	8	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	27	27	26½	27	+ ½
79	44	Am Locomot pf	5	75	73¾	74	—1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	16	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4½	4½	4½	
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	*9	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	+ ¼
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	34	6⅜	6	6¼	
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	10	41½	40¼	41½	+1
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	10	35½	34½	35	
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	47	17⅜	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	71	23⅛	22½	23	+ ¾
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf	5	76	75¾	76	+ ½
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	9	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	11	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	33	55¼	54⅜	55¼	+1⅝
138	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	7	138	137	137	Nov 16
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60½	60½	60½	Nov 15
18	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	26	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅞
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	8	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Nov 16
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	11	25½	24⅝	25	Nov 16
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	105¾	105	105¾	+1¾
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20	20	20	Nov 16
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	148¼	147½	147⅞	— ¼
88⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	87	87	87	+1
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	89½	88½	89½	+1
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)		150	150	150	+ ¼
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	11	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
16⅛	6	Am Wat Wks	26	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	—2¾
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+1⅛
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	31	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda	87	35¾	35⅛	35½	+ ½
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	64	64	64	Nov 14
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	12	19	19	19	Nov 16
20½	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	Nov 14
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 15
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	*2	29	28¾	29	+ ¾
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103¼	103	103	Nov 14
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	9	5⅜	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	47	47	47	—1
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24¼	Armstrong Cork	31	52½	50	52¼	+2⅜
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	2½	Arnloom Corp	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	9	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	Nov 10
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	37	37	37	Nov 16
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	41	41⅛	39⅞	40¾	+ 1⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	2	67½	67¼	67½	+1
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	5	27¾	26¼	27¼	+1¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 9
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Ln pf	1	11½	11½	11½	
27¾	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Nov 12
97	53¼	Atlas Corp (1.40a)	11	81¼	81⅛	81¼	
48½	38⅛	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	+ ¾
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	67	67	67	Nov 16
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	8	8	8	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅜
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	17	5⅜	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛

B

15⅛	5	Bald Loco ct	27	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30½	30½	30½	Nov 16
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	11	20¼	19⅞	20	
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12½	12½	12½	Nov 16
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	19	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	4	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	17⅝	17	17	Nov 16
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115½	4½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115	114	114	
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8¾	Bendix Aviation	17	22⅞	22⅛	22¾	+ ¾
19⅝	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	4	19¼	18⅞	19	
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	3	53¾	53¼	53½	— ⅛
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	114	75¼	73⅝	74¾	+1¾
118¼	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	113½	113¼	113½	
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	27¼	26½	26½	Nov 16
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	2	22½	21¾	21⅝	Nov 16
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	19	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	196	32½	30¼	32	+1⅝
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	28	27½	27½	
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	Nov 15
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	23	17¾	16¾	17¾	+ ⅜
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	25	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	Nov 14
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	9	26¾	26¾	26¾	Nov 16
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	48	13⅞	13¼	13½	+ ¼
17⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	27	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	37	37	37	Nov 16
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	7	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	6	2½	2¼	2½	Nov 16
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	5	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
13¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	57	13	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
38	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	4	36¾	36½	36¾	+1
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Nov 12
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	5	13⅜	13	13	Nov 16
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	8	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Budd Mfg	162	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅜
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	9	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	2	23	23	23	— ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	36	36	36	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	14½	14	14	— ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	19	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1.40)	1	22	22	22	
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	5	13½	13½	13½	
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	3	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼e)	4	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
51	43	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¾e)	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	Nov 16
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (1¼e)	4	17½	17	17¼	
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	7	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36½	36	36½	Nov 16
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 16
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	9	4	3¾	3¾	Nov 16
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	2	92	91½	91½	— ½
58	39⅜	Caterpil Tractor (2)	22	46¾	46	46	— ⅜
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	7	103	102½	102½	Nov 16
26⅜	9	Celanese Corp	25	24¼	23⅝	24½	+ ½
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Nov 10
16½	13½	Celotex Corp (new)	8	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+1⅜
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	Nov 14
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Nov 14
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	13	49	48½	48¾	+ ½
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	15	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	4	30¾	30	30¾	+ ⅞
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Nov 16
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	25	34½	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Nov 15
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	1	42	42	42	+ ¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	5	3½	3	3	Nov 16
15⅞	8⅜	Chi Mail Or	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	14	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	38	38	38	— ½
16⅜	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	2	47	47	47	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Nov 16
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	Nov 16
19¼	12	Chick Cor Oil (¾e)	3	16	16	16	Nov 16
13½	3¼	Childs Co	11	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	97	83⅜	81⅛	83	+1⅝
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
5½	2	City Stores	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	2	24	24	24	Nov 16
30½	18¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	30	28½	28½	Nov 16
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	14	56½	55½	56½	+1¼
28¾	10½	Clueti Peabody(.55e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
142¾	106½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	8	136¼	134¼	136¼	+ ⅝
61½	57⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Nov 16
17	7½	Colgate-Palm P(½e)	25	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
103½	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	2	103	103	103	+ ½
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	*1	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	16	21¾	21	21¾	+1
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Nov 16
9⅞	5½	Colum G & E	92	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ½
19	9	Col Pict vte (2½%f)	7	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ½
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	31¾	32	Nov 15
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	97	96⅝	96⅝	Nov 16
80⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	6	86½	85¾	86½	+ ½
107½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	3	107½	107½	107½	Nov 9
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	5	60¼	59¾	60	+1
112½	90	Com In T ev pf (4½)	2	111	110½	110½	Nov 16
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	36	11⅛	10½	11	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Com'with & South	96	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	13	52½	50⅛	52½	+2½
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	26	27¼	27	27¼	
70⅞	31	Conde Nast	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Nov 16
91⅝	65¼	Congoleum-Nairn	12	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅜
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Nov 14
25¼	10½	Consol Aircr	61	24¾	23⅜	24¾	+1½
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	6	10⅝	9¾	9¾	Nov 16
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	114	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
104	88⅜	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	— ⅛
116	107	Consol Film Ind	1	2	2	2	
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	3	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	31	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅝
29½	10	Cont Steel	4	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅝
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	3	65½	65⅛	65½	+ ½
176	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	176	176	176	Nov 14
5⅜	2¾	Cory Doug	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	13	38¾	37½	37¾	+ ½
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (8)	1	117	117	117	Nov 15
29½	21⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	29	28½	28½	Nov 16
9⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	Nov 16
43¾	22¼	Crown Cork & S	11	40	39¼	39¾	
40	29	CrownCk pf ww(2¼)	2	40	40	40	Nov 15
37⅜	25½	Crown Ck pf xw(2¼)	1	36½	36½	36½	Nov 16
15⅛	7½	CrownZellerbch(⅜e)	6	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	15	41¼	39⅞	41¼	+1¼
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	91	91	91	Nov 16
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	3	⅜	½	½	
6¾	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	3	5½	5	5	
21⅜	12	Cudahy Pack	6	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Export Trade Balance Seen Factor in Sterling Decline

Business and Industry

Urges Southern Farmers to Hold To AAA Program

MACON, Ga., Nov. 17 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace here today told cotton and tobacco growers that they must keep their Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs "if you want to save your economic life."

The Secretary compared the AAA programs to ships "in a sheltered haven, away from the winds of the world economic storm."

"Those winds are rising to a hurricane gale, the force of which most of us in the United States do not yet appreciate," the Secretary said.

To Vote on Dec. 10

"And so I say to both groups (cotton and tobacco farmers) stay by your ship, and don't let anyone lure you off from it. Don't give up your ship if you want to save your economic life."

Secretary Wallace spoke on invitation of the United Georgia Farmers and the Georgia Cooperative Council. Georgia, with other cotton and tobacco producing states, will vote Dec. 10 on the question of continuing marketing quotas on cotton and flue-cured tobacco for 1939.

The Secretary reminded Georgia tobacco growers that their income from the 1938 crop was the largest on record "even after penalties in connection with the marketing of quotas are paid.

"As in the case of flue-cured tobacco growers generally," he said, "the income of Georgia growers during the last five years has been more than double that received during the previous five years."

The present income situation with respect to cotton, he said, "is not quite so good as it was in the four years from 1933 to 1937 but it is still nearly twice as good as it was in 1932."

But he said the Government payments, "together with the cotton loan, the acreage adjustment program, and the marketing quotas, provide the cotton-growing industry, as I said a moment ago, with a haven in time of storm. . . .

Suffering From Surpluses

"You are suffering now from low prices caused by the huge crop of 1937 when you had no fully effective control problem. The largest supplies of cotton in our history are now on hand as a result of that crop. In the face of these supplies and these prices, to subsidize unlimited production would be about as sensible as pouring kerosene on a burning building. Those who advocate such a course ought to know that farmers have more sense than that.

"With world conditions what they are today, I believe that what you need and want is better and more effective methods of surplus control, not less control."

The Secretary urged a processing tax on cotton as the best method of increasing "the income from cotton."

He also urged the farmers of the West and the South to make common cause in agricultural matters.

"Stick with the national farm program," he said. "It took 12 years for the farmers of the South and the farmers of the West to gain forces and get a program that would work.

"You didn't get that program without effort. You had to fight to get it. You will have to fight to keep it.

"Agricultural solidarity, national unity—these will shield us from the world storm in the perilous years ahead."

Steel Operations Expected to Hold 62.5 P. C. Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel mills in the United States are expected by Iron Age to maintain current schedules at least to the end of the year and it is possible, says the report, that operations will even move higher if demand for miscellaneous lines expands.

"A further rise in the ingot production rate to 62.5 per cent of the country's capacity, highest since early October, 1937, accompanied by strength in scrap prices, is largely a reflection of the more rapid consumption of steel by the automobile industry," the publication said. "Government spending is a secondary factor but of growing importance."

"Steel scrap has advanced 75 cents a ton at Chicago, half that amount at Pittsburgh and is 50 cents higher at Cleveland and Youngstown. The 'Iron Age' scrap composite advanced to $14.88, a new high for the year.

"With the support of large backlogs of sheets and strip booked at recent low prices, nearly all mills will be able to maintain their present operating rates to the end of the year. If the moderate expansion of orders in other lines continues, even higher operations may be looked for this month or next.

"As the year-end nears, buyers are taking more interest in steel prices for the first quarter. Alert to the fact that the steel companies need higher prices in order to obtain adequate profits, steel users foresee the possibility of moderate increases, but thus far no steel company has given any intimation of its intentions on 1939 prices beyond the announcement on tin plate.

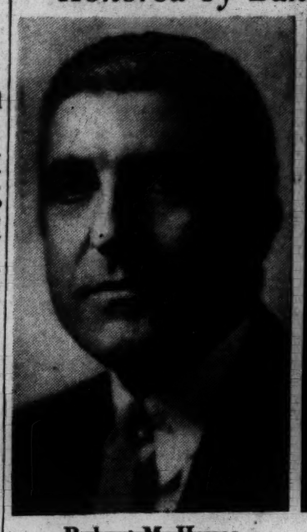
"The automobile industry is revising schedules upward as demand for cars exceeds earlier expectations."

National Power Maintains Net Income for Quarter

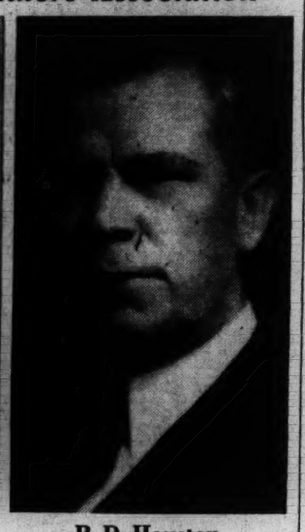
NEW YORK (AP)—National Power & Light Co., affiliate in the Electric Bond & Share system, reported consolidated net income of $1,941,300, equal to 27 cents a share on common stock, for the quarter ended September 30.

This compared with net income of $1,742,842, or 24 cents a share, in the previous quarter and $1,916,821, or approximately 27 cents a share, in the corresponding 1937 quarter.

Honored by Bankers Association



Robert M. Hanes



P. D. Houston

Mr. Hanes, who is President of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., becomes First Vice-President of the American Bankers Association; Mr. Houston, Chairman of the Board of the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., was elected Second Vice-President.

Something-for-Nothing Ideas Assailed at Bankers' Meeting

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Phillip A. Benson of Brooklyn, N. Y., newly elected president of the American Bankers Association, said tonight "prosperity won't come through granting indiscriminate pensions and subsidies."

"From time immemorial there have been those who wanted something for nothing," he said in an address. "The slow and painful road of toil had no appeal. Give us, they say, substantial pensions and we will agree to spend the money and consume goods."

Mr. Benson said apparently those who sought state old age pensions had lost sight of the fact they would be taking something they had not earned. He charged the Government was taking a larger and larger share of the products of industry each year.

"No one would curtail the ordinary and necessary functions of government," he said, "Our lives, liberties, fortunes and well being depend on them. But to extend government beyond its regular sphere, to widen its activities, to increase greatly the number who derive support from it, creates an additional burden on industry and one that it should not have to bear."

Robert M. Hanes, Winston-Salem, N. C., was elected first vice-president, and P. D. Houston, Nashville, Tenn., was elected second vice-president.

Houston Supporters Win

Mr. Houston won a three cornered race in which he was opposed by W. Larid Dean, Topeka, Kan., and Frank P. Powers, Mora, Minn. Mr. Dean offered the motion making Mr. Houston's election unanimous.

Turning from old age pensions to the rising tax collections of local, state and national governments, Mr. Benson said:

"True, some of this money goes for relief and for public works, but regardless of its use, the burden rests on all wage earners and all property owners. I know there are some who think the rich pay all the taxes, but that isn't so. It isn't true either that government has some magic way of getting money. Government hasn't discovered how to get something for nothing.

"The country can not be made rich by the issuance of paper money, or any method of inflation, but there are a number of people who do not know this yet.

"The country as a whole can not be helped by the purchase of vast quantities of a metal—silver—and storing it away in a vault. On the contrary, the country is harmed by it. And lastly, prosperity won't come through granting indiscriminate pensions and subsidies which will but add to our already too heavy burden of taxes."

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Cambridge, Mass., and the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, D. C., laid their views on economic problems before the convention.

Compton Lauds Applied Science

Dr. Compton said general unemployment is of more concern to the nation than technological unemployment, adding:

"Science has been criticized because of certain evils which have attended its applications in human affairs, but the record of benefits so far exceeds the record of damage that I would not focus primary attention on the latter.

"Obviously general unemployment is inevitable if the population increases faster, relatively, than new jobs multiply. But science has a definite answer: Give science a better opportunity to create new products which people will be willing to pay and work for, or let applied science so cheapen the manufacture of products which many people would like to possess, but which are now too expensive for large-scale purchases. This is a long-term program, but all past experiences prove that this plan is sure and successful."

Bishop Freeman questioned that the United States has a philosophy of life "sufficient to sustain her in a world confused and distracted by conflicting theories of government."

"Nothing could be more tragic than that we of this free land should be intrigued and beguiled by doctrines and systems wholly alien to our ideals," the Bishop said. "We are too lenient in dealing with those within our borders who are propagating alien and un-American doctrines, making their traitorous appeal especially to the fertile minds of the youth, doctrines, that unchecked and undispelled, must ultimately produce a situation wholly destructive of all that we hold of American principles and American institutions."

Power Output Is 1.5 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended Nov. 12 advanced more than seasonally expected, the Edison Electric Institute reported, as the nation's industrial machine hummed along at a recovery pace.

Output of 2,209,324,000 kilowatt hours was .1 of 1 per cent over 2,207,444,000 in the preceding week and 1.5 per cent above 2,176,557,000 in the similar 1937 week.

With the exception of a 3.6 per cent decline in the Rocky Mountain region, the institute reported the following percentage gains over last year, according to major geographic areas: New England 10.8, Middle Atlantic 2.4, Central Industrial .4, West Central 1.6, Southern States 1.4, Pacific Coast 2.9.

Building Permits Above a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Building permits issued in October in 215 leading United States cities totaled $97,111,919, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This was a decline of 4.6 per cent under the $101,801,460 for September, but a gain of 7.1 per cent over the $90,712,493 for October last year.

For the first 10 months building permits aggregated $968,301,864, a rise of 2.7 per cent over the $942,583,027 for the like 1937 period.

Lockheed Gets Australian Order for 50 Airplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—Lockheed Air Craft Corporation has received an order from the Australian Air Board for 50 reconnaisance bombing airplanes, officials of the company announced. Confirmation was received from Canberra, seat of the Australian Government, where a preliminary announcement of the purchase was made last week.

Amount of the order is approximately $4,500,000, not including spare parts and extra equipment, which raises the Lockheed backlog of unfilled orders to an all-time high of more than $28,500,000.

Business Is Told Not to Fool Itself

WASHINGTON (AP)—Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, said Nov. 16 his Business Advisory Council was warning businessmen "not to fool themselves" into thinking that last week's election results constituted any real reversal of the New Deal.

Mr. Roper quoted W. Averell Harriman, Chairman of the council, as saying:

"I don't see any indication that the people of this country don't like the fundamentals of what they understood to be the objectives of the New Deal. If the business people interpret the election as being an indication that this country is going back to the 'good old days,' I think they are fooling themselves."

Mr. Roper has just returned from a meeting of the Council—a group of 54 leading industrialists and financiers—at Houston, Texas. He reported that "the fundamentals of business are in a more encouraging condition than they have been for a long time."

In last week's elections, Republicans gained 89 new seats in the House and Senate and several new Governorships. A publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had interpreted the results as a "go slow" signal for the administration and said they were reassuring to business.

Volume of Butter, Eggs In Storage Shows Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported creamery butter in storage Nov. 1 totaled 193,751,000 pounds, a decrease of 16,952,000 pounds during October.

The Nov. 1 figure was 95,127,000 pounds larger than that for Nov. 1 last year and 74,603,000 pounds greater than the five-year average.

Eggs in storage Nov. 1 totaled 3,244,000 cases, compared with 4,765,000 on Oct. 1 and 5,156,000 on Nov. 1 last year.

Drop in Pound Sterling Seen Wholly Due to Trade Factors

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Few people in Wall Street seem to think this week's further dip in sterling is due to any deep-laid plot of the British Exchange Fund to depress the pound and wring some advantage from America. It is felt that the pound is declining from natural underlying causes and that two more temporary bearish influences this week have pushed down the pound—the chameleon-like change in the outlook for the French franc, and the brutalities in Germany.

The natural cause for the decline in sterling is, of course, the combination of an unfavorable British trade balance, an unusually favorable American trade balance, and the failure of British prices to decline in recent months as fast as American prices. The pound isn't worth as much as it was six months ago. No relation is seen between its decline and the impending reciprocal trade treaty.

Fund Supports Pound

It is estimated here that the British Exchange Fund has been supporting, not pushing, the pound on its way down, and has dropped perhaps as much as half its gold holdings in the process. At the end of March it has, roughly, £300,000,000 in gold at current prices. Since then it is supposed to have lost about £165,000,000 of this, of which £100,000,000 is supposed to have gone to the United States.

In fact, the American Treasury is in a bit of a paradoxical position in what it can theoretically want the British to do; for if it wants the British to support their currency that means heavy shipments of official London gold holdings to add to our bloated store, and if it wants England to keep that gold, then it must accept a sagging pound.

The so-called Tripartite Agreement or "association of lame currencies' is not involved at all, and within its framework the pound can drop to 30 cents or rise to $1,000, provided the movement is a natural reaction to political and economic developments, for the agreement bans only arbitrary and aggressive official action specifically designed to push the pound (or any signatory's currency) downward for the gaining of trade advantage. Neither the British nor the French have been doing that.

The Pound and Stock Prices

The decline in the pound this summer and fall has had a slightly bearish or braking influence on our recovery. It is off about 5 per cent since June. This tends to hold down the prices here of rubber, [illegible], the non-ferrous metals, wheat, and cotton. The effect, however, is slight. In a sense it may be considered a delayed echo of our decline, for the fall in American commodity prices undermined the pound, and now the pound in undermining American commodities. In fact, the weakness in the stock market Monday and Tuesday seems to have been in part attributable to the latest drop in sterling; certainly the market turned on Tuesday at about the time sterling turned up above $4.70 again.

The summer's decline in sterling seemed to end in the selling climax which for a few minutes the morning of September 28 plunged it to $4.60. But the subsequent rally did not hold, and intermittent dips and rallies since then have let it repeatedly to lower levels. Tuesday's drop to $4.69¼ was the first penetration of the $4.70 level except for the monetary September breakaway since the pound rose through the $4.70 level in 1933.

The turn-about in the French financial outlook definitely contributed to sterling weakness. For Frenchmen, repatriating their mercurial foreign balances on perusal of M. Renaud's thirty-two new decrees, have chosen to sell their sterling balances for francs instead of selling their dollar balances.

Swift Response to Decree

The response of the French franc, in this repatriation, to the Renaud or Daladier decrees is more impressive than the response to any of the previous reassurances given by French cabinets since France abandoned the Poincare franc in September, 1936. The forward discount on francs was virtually cut in half over-night, and has dropped to a nominal level, while French rentes on the Bourse have been going up this week while gilt-edged London securities, and the general list in Berlin, have been weak. The French Stabilization Fund has, for a change, been on the gold-buying side of the fence, selling francs and buying gold in order to prevent a too hasty recovery in the franc.

The most important of the Renaud decrees are those which scrap the Popular Front decrees of two or three years ago, it is felt here. The 40-hour week is officially abandoned. The government is going to let go a great number of civil servants, including thousands of railwaymen who had to be hired when the railroads were put on the 40-hour week. Indirect taxes are to be raised, and the income tax is increased from bottom to top.

The Franc Devaluation

The downward revaluation of the franc in gold to approximately 27 milligrams is, of course, merely a bookkeeping transaction such as was effected here in January, 1934, when our gold stock was formally marked up to $35.00 per ounce. On the foreign exchanges the franc has already suffered in the spring the devaluation thus formally acknowledged. But the acknowledgment increases the book value of the Banque of France's holdings by about 3,000,000,000 francs, and this will be applied to writing off most of the government's short-term debt of 48,000,000,000 borrowed from the Banque in the last year or so.

This is the third devaluation since 1936. The first yielded about 17,000,000,000 paper profit, the second about 7,000,000,000, and the third 35,000,000. The approximately 2500 tons of gold held by the Banque is now carried at about 90,000,000,000 francs. (We have about 12,500 tons in Kentucky; a ton is worth about $1,125,000 at $35.00 an ounce).

U. S.-French Comparison

The new decrees are also a gesture toward budget balancing, but the French budget has gotten so heavily out of balance that there is no more immediate hope of straightening it out than of balancing the American budget. For purposes of comparison with our own situation, the salient French figures are given below (in francs) compared to ours in dollars. The apparent political parallel between the recent swing away from the Popular Front in France, indicated by the new Daladier decrees, and the recent American election, may add interest to these figures.

	United States (dollar billions)	France (billions francs)
Monetary gold stock	14	90
"Money in circulation"	6.7	125
1939 budgetted Expenditures	9.0	105
Revenues	5.0	63
Deficit	4.0	42
Govt. long-term debt	35	300
Short-term debt	2.6	17

Increase in Orders For Machine Tools

CLEVELAND (AP)—The national Machine Tool Builders Association reported its October index of machine tool orders stood at 118.1, a slight advance from September's index of 117.4.

An increase in domestic business, the Association said, was offset by lower volume of foreign orders. The 118.8 average for the last three months compares with the five-year, 1933-37 average of 96.6.

Rail Employment Higher in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported a gain of 1.43 per cent in railway employment in October over September. October employment, however, remained 12.55 per cent below October, 1937.

Class 1 steam railways had 975,625 employees in October, the commission said, compared with 961,868 in September and 1,115,919 in October, 1937.

The commission's employment index moved up to 54.6, the highest for the year. The previous high was 53.8 in September.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding, Steel Merger Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—The merger of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., into the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was anounced by E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel.

The merger, it was explained, is a further step in the consolidation, begun in 1936, of the various subsidiaries of Bethlehem steel. S. W. Wakeman, Vice-President, with headquarters in New York and Quincy, Mass., will continue to supervise the activities of the new shipbuilding and ship repair division of the corporation.

Subsidy or Build Abroad Is Warning Of Isthmian Line

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Isthmian Steamship Company has warned the Maritime Commission it would be forced to build and operate eight fast new freighters under foreign flag if the Federal Government refused to subsidize its round-the-world operations.

John McAuliffe, Isthmian's President, told a commission examiner that would be the alternative faced by his company if its request for an operating subsidy were rejected. Only the American President's line, formerly the Dollar Company, now enjoys such a subsidy in the round-the-world trade.

Want U. S. Aid

Another witness for Isthmian, Traffic Manager Archibald E. King, said present plans contemplated Federal aid in constructing the new freighters.

They would, he said, have a speed of 16½ knots and would sail out of Atlantic Coast ports on a fortnightly basis, with Los Angeles and San Francisco as regular Pacific Coast ports of call on the outward voyage. Accommodations, he said, would include refrigerator space for California fruits and vegetables. Mr. King challenged the adequacy of the oriental and round-the-world service rendered by the reorganized Dollar line.

"We feel," he said, "that American flag participation in the trade from the Pacific Coast is not what it should be. And even with the restoration of the former Dollar schedules, there are going to be much less sailings from California than prevailed for a number of years."

Thomas F. Lynch, Isthmian attorney, urged the commission to inquire not only into the adequacy of the service to be provided by the American Presidents Line but also into "its financial resources and other qualifications."

Operations Would Overlap

He said the commission "should not put all its eggs in one basket," for if American Presidents "were to fall by the wayside we might be left in the position of having no American Flag Line at all to serve Pacific Coast shipping."

Cross-examined by Joseph A. Gary, attorney for American Presidents, Mr. King testified that company's operations and that proposed by Isthmian would overlap between New York and Honolulu, between Shanghai, Honk Kong and Manila, and between Singapore, Penang, Boston and New York.

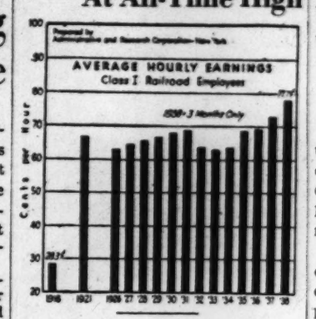
He said the two lines had been competitors in the round-the-world trade since 1924, but that only his company had operated without a subsidy.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Michael J. Buckley, Vice-President of American President Lines (Dollar Company), told the Maritime Commission trade conditions would not justify subsidization of a second American flag service in the round-the-world, trans-Pacific trade.

He said, however, his company would have no objection if such a line were to serve the trade on an unsubsidized basis.

Mr. Buckley testified at a hearing on the application of Isthmian Steamship Company for a round-the-world operating subsidy which would permit that carrier to include California ports in its itinerary.

Hourly Rail Wages At All-Time High



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the 10 years from 1916 to 1926 average hourly earnings of Class I railroad employees rose from 28.3 cents to 66.7 cents, according to Administrative and Research Corporation's Weekly Letter. Since 1935, each successive year has brought a new high in the average, with the result that the first quarter of 1938 an all-time peak of 77.7 cents was reached.

Canadian Issue Of $40,000,000 Is Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. is heading a banking syndicate offering to the public $40,000,000 of Government of the Dominion of Canada 30-year 3 per cent bonds. The bonds will be priced at 97¼ and accrued interest, to yield 3.14 per cent.

The proceeds amounting to $38,100,000, together with $1,900,000 from its Treasury, will be applied to the payment of $40,000,000 of three-year 2 per cent notes of the Dominion due on Jan. 1 next and payable here in American currency.

Underwriting discounts amount to $800,000, or 2 per cent, giving the Dominion Government a price of 95¼, exclusive of accrued interest, according to the prospectus.

This is primarily a United States dollar offering, although part of the issue will be sold in Canada. The bankers reported that a broad demand was evident throughout the United States and that a quick distribution was expected.

The bonds are redeemable at the option of the Government on any interest-payment date on or before Nov. 15, 1943, at 105; thereafter to and including Nov. 15, 1948, at 104; to and including Nov. 15, 1953, at 103; to and including Nov. 15, 1958, at 102; to and including Nov. 15, 1963, at 101, and thereafter at 100.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An amendment to its registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 has been filed by the Dominion of Canada covering $40,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, fixing the price to the public at 99¼ and the underwriting discount at 2 per cent.

Steel Scrap Price Raised

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Dow-Jones & Co. said today in a Pittsburgh dispatch sales of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap were made at $15.75 a ton, an advance of 25 cents and a new high in the current recovery movement. The base is now $15.25-15.75, which compared with $14.50-15.00 two weeks ago.

Stockholders Ask Reorganization Of Associated Gas Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act of the Associated Gas & Electric Co., one of the nation's largest public utility holding companies, is demanded by three security holders.

Charging the company was paying dividends for subsidiary concerns out of funds not properly so applied, they filed an involuntary bankruptcy petition against it in Federal Court.

The petitioners were Blanche Creamer and Charles C. Johnson, of Brooklyn, and Raymond C. Durling, Jr., of Montclair, N. J.

They asked the court to appoint trustees to examine directors and officers of the company and to report "any facts ascertained pertaining to fraud, misconduct, mismanagement and irregularities."

Associated Gas & Electric, organized 32 years ago, operates chiefly in the East, South and New England.

The petition charged Associated Gas was unable to meet its maturing obligations and that although it maintained investments totaling $441,678,563 in subsidiaries, it had only $33,000 in cash.

"It has done little to alleviate its burdens," the petition said, "but has in many cases paid interest on obligations with scrip which further complicated its debt structure. Present arrearages on preferred stock alone amount to from $31 to $38 a share."

A company spokesman replied that Associated Gas had met every obligation to date and "will continue to do so."

The petition said that Howard C. Hopson, former Vice-President, "has not only exercised and is now exercising a high degree of control, but has also extracted and is now extracting large sums of money from the debtor's systems through the device of service companies, which service companies have shown no disposition to comply with provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935."

The petition said that the company reported assets of $914,783,950 last Dec. 31, against liabilities of $313,385,581, but that its actual assets were $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 less than those shown on the balance sheet.

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BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated
SMITH, BARNEY & CO.
WOOD, GUNDY & CO., INC.
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION
A. E. AMES & CO. Incorporated
McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO. Limited
ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION Limited

Dated November 17, 1938

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ayres Not Very Optimistic Over Business Outlook

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres has taken a gloomy view of business recovery.

The Cleveland Trust Co. Vice-President ,in his monthly review of business conditions, held "no one is wise enough to know as yet whether this business recovery will prove to be of relatively long duration and vigorous development, or be instead comparatively brief and restricted."

Then he said:

"Possibly the issue has already been decided by the report of the fact-finding board which presented its finding in the wage dispute between railroad managements and the unions.

"Perhaps that report may prevent a sustained recovery because it may obstruct capital spending by the railroads and the public utilities, and discourage investors from purchasing their securities."

"The fact-finding board decided," said Col. Ayres, "that employees in a federal regulated industry have vested rights in their pay which are independent of the ability of their employers to earn enough money to pay prosperity wages and remain solvent.

"They decided one of the chief reasons against any wage reduction was that such a reduction would benefit several still prosperous roads that do not need help. They decided that more railroad receiverships might be desirable."

The Cleveland economist—financial adviser to the Chesapeake & Ohio system—said "unless Congress can promptly solve the complex railroad problem, the carriers must restrict to barest essentials their expenditures for replacements and improvements.

"They cannot contribute much to recovery. Utilities must realize also that the newly formulated doctrines apply to them, and must adopt safe policies looking toward remaining solvent, rather than the risky ones of expansion."

N. J. Roads May Appeal $40,000,000 Tax Assessment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J. — New Jersey railroads are expected to appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals here sustaining taxes assessed by the State against the carriers.

While the court decision, made Nov. 15, bears only upon the 1932 and 1933 taxes, amounting to about $15,000,000, related litigation brings the total involved to approximately $40,000,000.

At issue is the State's method of assessment, which the roads contend is inequitable and results in overvaluation.

The carriers contend railroad taxes taxes should be kept in stride with earnings.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Am Invest Co (Ill) pf	50c	Dec.	1	Nov. 21
Denver Nat. Bk. (Denver, Colo.)	$5	$1.25	Q Mar.	1 Feb. 17

Accumulated

Can Cement Co 6½% pf	$1	Dec.	20	Nov. 30
Consol Film Ind pf	25c	Dec.	27	Dec. 5
Empire Pw Corp $2.25 cum pfc pf	50c	Dec.	10	Dec. 1
Goodrich (BF) pf	$1.25	Dec.	31	Dec. 9

Extra

Ala Gt So RR Do pf	$3	Dec.	23	Nov. 29
Central C Stor	$3	Dec.	23	Nov. 29
Denver National Bank (Denver,Colo)	25c	Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Intl Salt	75c	Dec.	10	Dec. 1
	50c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1

Final

Aero Supl Mfg B	12½c	Dec.	23	Dec. 9
Magma Copper	55c	Dec.	15	Nov. 28
Mock Judd Voe pf	25c	Dec.	20	Dec. 1
U S Tobacco	75c	Dec.	15	Nov. 29

Irregular

Consol Biscuit	25c	Dec.	23	Dec. 1
Omnibus Corp	$1.30	Dec.	29	Dec. 13
Phelps Dodge	55c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Penna Salt	$1.25	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Raybestor-Man	25c	Dec.	15	Nov. 30

Stock

Am Cig & Cigar	50c	Dec.	15	Dec. 2

Regular

Addressgn-Multig	35c	Q Dec.	22	Dec. 2
Aero Supl Mfg A	37½c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
Alpha Port Cem	25c	Dec.	21	Dec. 1
Am. Cig & Cigar Co pf	1.50	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 15
Am Tel & Tel	2.25	Q Jan.	14	Dec. 15
Am Sug Rfg pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 5
Assoc Invest Do pf	50c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 9
Bank of Nova Scotia	$1.25	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 9
Beattie G Mines, Ltd	$3	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 16
Beneficial Loan Society (Del.)	5c	Dec.	20	Dec. 5
Boston El Ry	12½c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 19
British Col Elec Ry Co. Ltd. pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 10
Buckeye Pipe Line pf	2½%	S Jan.	16	Jan. 5
Case (J I) pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 31
Central C Star	$1.75	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 12
Chestnut Hill RR	25c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Colonial Finance (Lima Ohio) 5% pf	$1.37½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Consol Inv Trust	30c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Denver Nat Bk (Denver Colo)	$1	Q Dec.		
Ely & Walker D G	25c	Q Nov.	26	Nov. 19
Empire Pwr $6 pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Fifth Ave Coach	50c	Q Dec.	28	Dec. 13
Fifth & B Corp	$1	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Fiscal Fund (BStk)	4½c	Dec.	16	Dec. 1
Do (1 Stk)	5¼c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Gen Cigar	50c	Dec.	15	Nov. 29
Ga Power $6 pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Griggs, Cooper & Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	1	Jan. 1
Intl Salt	37½c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Lake Shore Mines	$1	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Long Star Cem	25c	Dec.	23	Dec. 12
La Ld & Explor	10c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
May Hos Mills A	50c			Nov. 23
Do pf	$1	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 23
Merrimac Hat Co	25c	Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Mer Hat 8% pf	$2	Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Miss Val Public Serv Co 6% pf B	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Do 7% pf A	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Mock Jud Vo pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Monroe Loan Soc $4½% pf	34½c	Q Nov.	29	Nov 25
Monsanto Ch pf	$2.25	S June	1	May 10
N Y City Omnibus	$2	Dec.	15	Dec. 7
Ohio Water Serv Co. Class A	70c	Dec.	20	Dec. 15
Otis Elev	15c	Dec.	20	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	20	Nov. 25
Package Mach Co	50c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Para-Pline Cos	50c	Q Dec.	23	Dec. 9
Do pf	$1	Q Jan.	16	Jan. 3
Pet Milk	25c	Q Dec.	21	Dec. 1
Schlff Co	25c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Seeman Bros	62½c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Sheyard-Niles Crane & Hoist Corp.	25c		Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Sioux City Stk Yds Co 5% pf	37½c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 9
Taca Intl Air	25c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Do A	25c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q Feb.	1	Dec. 17
Tayl'ss (James) Inc 15c Q Jan.	1	Dec. 16		
Do 5½% pfd	68¾c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 16
U S Tob Co 7% non-cum pf	43¾c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 29
W Jersey & Seashore RR 6% spe etd	$1.50	S Dec.	1	Nov. 15
W Va Wat Serv Co 4½% cum pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Weston (Geo)	25c	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Yellow T & C pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	23	Dec. 16

*$1-40 share Am Tobacco Co.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '45-43	109.19	109.15	109.19
1 3¼s '46-44	109.17	109.17	109.17
10 4s '54-44	114.2	114.2	114.2
2 3½s '49-46	108.26	108.22	108.22
21 2½s '53-49	104.29	104.29	104.29
9 2½s '52-50	102.3	102.1	102.1
14 2¾s '54-51	102.5	102.5	102.5
21 3s '55-51	103.18	103.18	103.18
10 2¾s '60-55	106.18	106.16	106.16
9 2¾s '63-58	104.4	104.1	104.1
	102.14	102.11	102.13

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	102.13	102.13	102.13
1 2½s '44-42	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany 5s '44	82½	82½	82½
2 Alleghany 5s '49	74	74	74
18 Alleghany 5s '50 st	39	38½	39
3 Allied Strs 4½s '50	96½	96½	96½
1 Allied Strs 4s½ '51	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
4 Allis Chalm 4s '52	110	109¾	109¾
2 Am&For P '5s 2030	54	54	54
4 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	103¾	103¾
4 Am Int 5½s '49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅝	112½	112⅝
5 Am T&T 3¼s '66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	105½	105½	105½
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32	32	32
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	36	36	36
18 Arm Del 4s 55	98	97¾	97¾
16 AT&SF 4s '95	106	106	106
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101⅜	101	101⅜
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 ACL cit 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
2 Ati & Dan 1st 4s '48	68½	67½	67½
14 B&O rfg 6s '95	35½	35½	35½
9 B&O 1st 5s '48	19¼	19	19
41 B&O rfg 5s '95	51¼	51	51
19 B&O 5s '96P	18¾	18⅜	18½
4 B&O 5s 2000D	19	18¾	19
68 B&O cv 4½s '60	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
20 B&O 4s '48	13¾	13¾	13¼
16 B&O S S W '50	50¾	50¾	50⅝
1 B&O 4s T C '59	33⅞	33½	33⅞
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	37¾	37¾	37¾
12 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	103	103	103
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
15 Bell TPa 5s '60C	118	118	118
10 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	128¾	128¾	128¾
58 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99⅝	99⅝
2 Big Sandy 4s '44	99½	99	99
20 Bost&Me 5s '67	106	106	106
1 Bost&Me 5s '55	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	30	30	30
118 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	78	76¾	78
19 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	85½	85	85½
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	78¼	78	78¼
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	97	96¾	96¾
7 D & R G West 5s '78	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 D Moin & Ft D4s'35ct	9	9	9
3 Can Pac 5s '54	4½	4½	4½
9 Can Pac 4½s '46	99	98½	98½
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	99	98½	98½
7 Can Pac 4s perp	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	82	81¼	81¼
7 Cen of2Ga cn 5s'45	92½	92	92
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	10	10	10
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	26	26	26
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	74	74	74
1 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Cham P&F 38-43s5'50	82½	82½	82½
5 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	99½	99½	99½
1 C&O 3½s 96	102	102	102
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97	97	97
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	97	97	97
14 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	12½	12½	12½
17 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94¾	94½	94½
8 CB&QIll 5s '51	98½	98½	98½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15	14⅜	15
4 Chic Gt West 4s '59	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Chi I & L 6s '47	21	20½	20¾
3 Chi I & L 5s '47	16½	16½	16½
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	12	12	12
22 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
53 CMSP&P 5s 2000 A	10	10	10
7 CM&StP gen 4s '89	3¼	3	3
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	25¼	25	25
55 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	16¾	16¾	16¾
15 CRI & P 4½s '52A	5¾	5½	5½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 CRI&P 4s '88	3½	3½	3½
14 C T H & SE inc 5s'80	17	17	17
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	52½	52	52
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	89½	85½	89½
3 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s66	77	77	77
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	101½	101½	101½
2 ClevUnTerm4¼s77C	87	87	87
2 Col & So 4½s '80	73¼	73	73
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	47½	43½	43½
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	97½	97½	97½
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	96¾	96½	96½
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	94½	94½	94½
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103¼	-03⅛	-03⅛
18 Comwlth Ed 3½s 63	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¼	108¼	108¼
20 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Comwlth Ed cv58new	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	106	106
10 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¼	104¼	104¼
23 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¼	105	105¼
8 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 Consol's Coal 5s '60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	54¾	54½	54½
2 Consum Pow 3s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '67	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
7 Container 5s '43	107¾	107⅜	107⅜
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Crown Will 5s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	103¼	103½	103½
10 Del P & L 4½s5 '69	57⅞	56¾	57⅛
2 D & R G 4s '36	106	106	106
1 D & R G West 5s '78	12½	12½	12½
4 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6¼	6¼	6¼
7 D & R G West 5s '78	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 D Moin & Ft D4s'35ct	9	9	9
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	4½	4½	4½
6 Det T Tun 4½s '61	96¾	96¾	96¾
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	12¾	12½	12½
31 Erie rfg 5s '75	12⅝	12⅜	12½
21 Erie gen lien 4s '96	42¼	42¼	42¼
15 Erie cv 4s '53 A	22½	22	22½
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	22	21⅝	22
1 Erie cv 4s '53 D	22	22	22
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	49½	49½	49½
5 Fed Lt & Tr 5s '42	100¼	100¼	100⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	91	90¾	90¾
11 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106⅛	106⅛	106¼
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	106	106	106
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	68	66¾	66¾
5 Goodrich 4½s '56	99½	99¼	99¼
9 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	99½	99¼	99¼
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103⅜	103¾	103¾
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	90	90	90
3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	84½	84	84
20 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97¾	97	97¾
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	88¼	88¼	88¼
4 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	105½	105½	105½
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	55½	55½	55½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	37	36¾	37
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	48	47½	48
5 Ill Bell Tel 3¼s '70B	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	110½	110½	110½
33 Ill Cen 4½s '66	50	50	50
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	45¾	45	45¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	53¼	52⅝	52¾
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	48	48	48
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 st	68½	68	68
1 Interb R Tr 5½s '32	68	67	68
113 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	43	41½	42⅝
5 Interb RTr rfg5s '66ct	68	68	68
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	90	90	90
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19	19	19
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
1 Int Paper 5s '55	89½	89½	89½
9 Int Paper 5s '47	97	96¾	96¾
2 Int Ry& C Am 5s '72	83	83	83
9 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 Int T&T 4½s '52	65½	64	65½
36 Int & T 5s'55	69½	69	69½
1 Iowa Cenrfg 4s'51	4	4	4
17 Jones&L St 4¼s'61	95½	95¼	95½
21 K C Term 4s '60	71¾	71	71¾
14 Koppers Co 4s '51	107½	107½	107½
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	52¾	52⅝	52⅝
6 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
8 Leh Val 4s 2003	21	20¾	21
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20½	20½	20½
6 Loews 3½s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
17 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	107	107	107
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	45	44½	44½
34 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35¼	34½	34⅞
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	59	59	59
5 McCrory Strs 5s '51	107¾	107¼	107¼
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104	104¼
3 Mich Cen 4s '40	87	87	87
10 M&StL 4s '49	4	4	4
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¼	8	8¼
4 Mo-Ill 5s '59	49	49	49
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	40½	40½	40½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	53¾	53½	53½
10 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18¼	18¼	18¼
11 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	18	18	18
11 Mo Pac 5s '77 P	18½	18¼	18⅜
15 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	18	18	18
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33¾	33¾	33¾
12 Mob & O 4½s '77	30⅜	29½	30⅛
3 Mon W Pa Pub Sv 6s '65	99	99	99
26 Mont Pow 3½s'66	98⅝	98	98¼
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	57⅞	57½	57¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	51¾	51½	51¾
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	51¾	51½	51¾
2 MorrEssex 3½s 2000	55	55	55
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
6 Nat Ry Mex 4s'77 asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
11 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
2 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	71½	70½	70½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	101¼	100⅞	101¼
13 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s'35 A	32	31	31
4 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	32½	32½	32½
1 NY&Harl 3½s 200	97	97	97
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¾	61¾	62¼
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	58	58
5 NYC 3½s'52	67	67	67
3 NYC&HR 3½s'97	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 NY Chi&StL 6s'38	99	99	99
15 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	55¼	54⅜	54⅝
19 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	48¼	47¾	47¾
6 NY Conn 4½s'53	103⅜	103½	103½
5 NY Sdis 3 s'65	106⅜	106⅝	106⅝
1 NY G El H&P 5s'48	123¾	123⅞	123⅞
3 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	14¾	14½	14½
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s'54	12	12	12
1 NYNH&H 3½s'56	12	12	12
12 UY O&W rfg 4s'92	8¼	7½	
2 NY & R Gas 6s'51 A	97¼	97	97
5 NY Tel 4½s'39	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
4 NY Tel 3¼s'67	109½	109½	109½
10 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4½	4¼	4¼
2 Niagara Flls P 3½'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	15	15	15
15 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	17½	16⅝	16⅝
3 Norf & W 4s'96	119½	119½	119½
1 Nor Am Co 5s'61	106	106	106
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	103	103	103
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¾	67	67
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	106½	105⅝	105⅝
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	59½	59½	59½
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	84½	84½	84½
1 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48st	106½	105⅝	105⅝
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	5	5	5
18 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106¼	106	106¼
21 OklahomaG&E3¾s '66	101½	101¼	101⅜
10 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	106¼	106	106
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	103⅝	103⅞	103⅞
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	115	115	115
13 Pac G&E 3¾s8 '61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	80	80	80
3 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	106½	106½	106½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	52	52	52
27 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104⅞	104½	104½
6 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	115¾	115¾	115¾
15 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	96	95½	95½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	85¼	84¾	84¾
2 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	93	92¾	92¾
4 Pen RR 4½s'48 st	92½	92½	92½
2 Pen RR 3¾s4 '70	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Pen RR 3¼s5 '52	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
2 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	81½	80½	81½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	46	46	46
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	69	69	69
21 Phila Co 5s '67	114¾	114⅞	114⅞
4 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	99¼	99	99¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	5	5	5
17 Phillips Pet 3s '48	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 PCC & SL 5s '70A	109⅝	109½	109½
5 Portl Gen 4½s'60	101¾	101¼	101¼
6 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	63	62½	63
14 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	47	47	47
5 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	153¼	151½	151½
3 Prov Sec 4s '57	107	107	107
5 Repub Stl 3½s'54	5	5	5
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	108½	108	108
4 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94	94	94
23 Republic Steel 4½s'50	95½	94¾	94¾
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	108½	108¼	108¼
5 Rio Gr W ctf 4s'49	39	38¾	39
1 Roch G&E 3½s'67	18	17½	17½
9 Rutland 4½s '41 st	108	108	108
9 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	63¾	63¾	63¾
12 StLIM&SR&G '33	105⅝	105½	105½
7 St L S F 5s '50 B	60¼	58¼	60
15 St L S F 4½s'78	11¾	11½	11½
11 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	11	10¾	10¾
8 St L S F 4s '50 A	9½	9½	9½
10 St L S F 4s '50 Act	11¾	11½	11½
2 StPaul UnDep 5s'72	10	10	10
1 Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	114¾	114¾	114¾
12 Seab A L cn 6s'45	107½	107½	107½
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	10	9¾	9¾
9 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9¾	9¼	9¼
1 Shell Un 3½s'51	16	15½	16
3 Simmons 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	99½	99½	99½
5 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
5 So Bell Tel 2½s'85	106½	106½	106½
2 Sou Pac 4½s'68	106½	106	106½
4 So Pac 4½s'81	54½	54⅛	54⅛
2 So Pac 4½s'69	54½	54¼	53¾
5 So Pac cit 4s '49	54	53¾	53¾
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	55⅝	55½	55½
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	63	63	63
8 South Ry gen 6s '56	68	67½

Jewish Policemen to Guard Germans Visiting New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has taken a leaf from the notebook of Theodore Roosevelt when the latter was New York Police Commissioner and assigned a special all-Jewish squad of policemen as bodyguard for German Government officials and as escorts for high-ranking National Socialist visitors to this city. The squad will have no other duties.

Immediate repercussion from Berlin reached here today with reports that Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, had assailed the Mayor in his usual striking fashion for having "perpetuated a foul joke."

The new squad will be in command of Capt. Max Finkelstein, President of the Shomrim Society, who has been relieved of his command of the Greenpoint Station in Brooklyn to assume his new duties. Second in command will be Lieut. Jacob Liker of the Simpson Street Station, the Bronx. Captain Finkelstein will be responsible only to the Mayor himself, to Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, and Deputy Inspector Louis Costuma, commanding the police in Manhattan.

Protests Increase

Following the announcement of the special squad at City Hall, it was recalled that Theodore Roosevelt while Police Commissioner here named an all-Jewish detail to afford police protection to Rector Ahlwardt, an anti-Semitic preacher from Berlin, who came to New York to launch a crusade against the Jews. Mr. Roosevelt rejected Jewish demands that Mr. Ahlwardt be not permitted to speak, but detailed a Jewish sergeant and Jewish policemen to protect him.

The protest against racial and religious persecution in Germany had reached a state unprecedented in New York City today, with groups and individuals representing every activity in the religious, social, financial, business, and professional worlds strongly on record against it.

Characteristic of these protests was that voiced in a resolution by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Members of the Board, the resolution says, are "profoundly shocked by the unspeakable persecution," and offer their sympathy to the Jews and "the millions of men of good will in Germany."

Y. W. C. A. Asks Aid

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association came out simultaneously with an announcement urging official United States co-opeartion in meeting the German refugee problem and appealing to 1,009 local Y. W. C. A. and student groups for their help in "keeping alive the spirit of tolerance and freedom in this country."

President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, were urged "to join in constructive efforts to ameliorate the suffering of victims" of Nazi persecutions.

"The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association is deeply shocked at the events of the last week in Germany, and regard the present cruel persecution of racial and religious minorities as a crime against humanity itself," a statement signed by Mrs. John French, President of the Board, says.

"All relationships between individuals and groups throughout the world will be affected by this breakdown of the basic principles of both the Christian and the Jewish faith—the universal brotherhood of man."

The Protest here today had assumed a much broader than Jewish aspect and included in its scope Protestant groups in Germany which are feeling the pinch of the Nazi dictatorship and the Roman Catholics throughout the whole of greater Germany, including Austria and the areas in Czechoslovakia which were taken over by Germany as a result of the Munich Accord.

An official protest by the Roman Catholics against persecution was radiocast over a nationwide hookup by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System last night in which leading members of that faith spoke. These were Archbishop John J. Mitty, who spoke from San Francisco; Bishop John Mark Gannon from Cleveland; Bishop Peter L. Rieton from Baltimore; Mgr. Joseph Corrigan from Washington, and Alfred E. Smith from New York City. In his address, Mr. Smith made one of his rare direct references to President Roosevelt, declaring:

"Our President spoke for the whole nation."

The Roman Catholic prelates stressed the persecution of the Jews rather than that of members of their own faith in Germany and prayed that it cease.

Mayor Addresses 20,000

Mayor La Guardia, addressing a meeting of more than 20,000 persons in Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the United Palestine appeal, last night, "apologized" for not having previously described adequately the "brutality" of the Nazi regime. It will be recalled that heretofore when the Mayor has mentioned Chancellor Hitler by name, the German Embassy in Washington has protested vigorously to the Secretary of State. The Mayor, therefore, did not deal in personalities, declaring it was not necessary for him "to describe any particular person in Germany."

"I have done that," he added, "and I feel that I owe the people of the city of New York an apology because I did not adequately describe the brutality of this man and his Government. The whole world is ashamed of the conduct of the Government of Germany, and it is fitting that in this city at this time the people respond—give some aid and assistance to the victims of this brutal Government who must seek a haven in the old land."

James J. Walker, formerly Mayor, was another speaker.

Leaders of the American sports world today expressed themselves in "vigorous condemnation of the terror in Germany" as "a complete repudiation of all standards of humanity." Statements to this effect were made by Ernest Lee Jahncke of New Orleans, one-time Assistant Secretary of the Navy and formerly member of the International Olympics Committee; Henry Penn Burke of Philadelphia, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen and manager of successive Olympic rowing teams, and other leaders.

Clothier

Alfred Cheney Johnston

Frank R. Chambers
Chairman of the Board of Directors of Rogers Peet Company

Rogers Peet Co. Reviews 65 Years Of Trade Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Entering its sixty-fifth year of business here, with Frank R. Chambers still "head of the house" which he has served during this period, Rogers Peet Company, men's clothing firm, is having a birthday celebration, at the same time acknowledging a generous public patronage that has nullified one depression after another. The addition of 37,000 new customers thus far this year is announced.

"When a concern gains 100 clothing customers daily among five stores during a period when business has been subnormal, and that company reports a gain in volume from Labor Day to Nov. 5, when adverse weather conditions caused most stores to run behind, that's news," says a report in the Daily News Record, in commenting upon the history of Rogers Peet Company.

"We were born in a depression," Robert M. Ferns, Advertising Director for the firm, said today, "and perhaps that is why we instinctively have no fear of depressions."

Mr. Ferns attributed the success of the company to reputation for reliability, progressive advertising, and modern styling of merchandise.

Business was started on Nov. 6, 1878, at Broadway and Broome Street. Mr. Chambers, risen from a farm boy to high office executive, was one of the partners at that time and is now Chairman of the Board of Directors. He still meets weekly with "the boys" at the store's headquarters, Broadway and Thirteenth Street, where he discusses with them business trends and prospects.

Phillips R. Turnbull has been President of the company since March, 1937, holding a position formerly held by his father, Frank S. Turnbull.

Jewish Migration Fund Ready; Trade in Reich Pauperized

(Continued from Page 1)

uncertain how this will be imposed, whether in form of income tax, property tax, or capital levy. This sum is a fine entirely separate from the compulsory Aryanization of business now going on, but it will also reduce the total of Jewish wealth.

As Hugh R. Wilson, American Ambassador, left Berlin for Washington, the Essener Nazionalzeitung, Field Marshal Hermann Göring's organ, characterized the United States Capitol as "under orders of Judah."

Meanwhile, der Stürmer, organ of Julius Streicher, District Leader of Nuremberg, and Jermany's leading anti-Semitic publicist, carries the offensive caricatures in which world-prominent figures are pictured in a "gallery of friends of Jews." A travesty of a Jew occupies the center of the picture, while the caricatures line the background walls.

Included among them is President Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, Alfred Duff Cooper, and Anthony Eden, who this year resigned Cabinet posts in protest over Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy, and Mr. Clement R. Atlee, leader of the labor opposition in the House of Commons.

Refugee Board to Meet

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP)—A meeting of the five heads of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to consider the position of Jews in Germany is planned within the next two weeks.

The four Vice-Chairmen representing the United States, France, the Netherlands and Brazil, were approached by Earl Winterton, Chairman, in arranging for the conference here. Myron C. Taylor represents the United States.

Details of the proposals are to be presented also to Latin-American Republics and other States.

It was estimated that it would cost about $600 a family to move Jews from Germany to new homes in other lands.

The United States' part in the plan was understood to be mainly financial.

Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, the United States Ambassador, talked three times this morning to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies and for Dominions, who was one of the first members of the British Government with whom he discussed his proposals. He also put them before Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, at luncheon yesterday. He also is to see leaders of the Labor Party in the House of Commons.

Services for Polish Jews

WARSAW, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Union of Polish Rabbis today ordered special services in all synagogues Nov. 19 followed by a month of special observances for the misfortunes of German Jews.

During the month Jews will abstain from all feasts and there will be no weddings.

Polish Jews are watching with apprehension the anti-Jewish campaign in Germany. They have asked the Polish Government to attempt to locate 5,000 Polish Jews recently ordered expelled from Germany and since held at a Polish border station.

Wilson Reaches Paris

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP)—Hugh R. Wilson, the American Ambassador to Germany who was summoned to Washington to report on the anti-Jewish campaign, arrived by train from Berlin this morning. He arranged to sail from Le Havre aboard the Manhattan, which, however, because of fog delayed its sailing from tonight until tomorrow. The Ambassador did not discuss the contents of the report he is taking to President Roosevelt.

Consul Praises Chamberlain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—British foreign policy under the guidance of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain did not "let democracy down," but definitely followed democratic procedure, according to Godfrey Haggard, new Consul General for Great Britain in New York. In fact, Mr. Chamberlain "represented the opinion of the British people and, in a sense, the democratic opinion of other countries," Mr. Haggard told about 400 members of the English-Speaking Union at a welcoming dinner to him at the Plaza Hotel here last night.

"Great Britain has been criticized for not taking a more positive stand in its foreign policy," the new Consul General said. "Though this may appear so, democracy may not win every battle, but it always wins the last one."

Mr. Haggard, who succeeds Sir Gerald Campbell in the consular post, recalled that relations between England and the United States had improved greatly.

"In fact, co-operation has almost become automatic," he added, giving the English-Speaking Union much of the credit for this.

Upon entering this country, Mr. Haggard said, his feelings were that he had "not come to a foreign country," but had "come home." Mrs. Haggard attended the dinner.

Entering the consular service in 1908, Mr. Haggard has had wide experience in this field, serving in several countries in South and Central America and Europe, and was Consul-General in Chicago from 1928 to 1932. His last post was in Paris.

Frederic Coudert, internationally known lawyer, another speaker, held that understanding between the United States and Britain hinged not so much upon a common language as upon their mutual respect of a "common law," based on the "equality of men before the law, fair play and the rights of the individual."

Victor Mallett, Counsellor of the British Embassy in Washington, who also spoke, praised Mr. Haggard, declaring that the trade agreement between this country and Britain, which he announced would be signed today, would "contribute to the peace and prosperity of the world."

Others on the speakers platform were John W. Davis, Former Ambassador to Great Britain, who presided; Samuel Seabury, New York lawyer; H. S. Malik, Indian Government Trade Commissioner; Cecil Smith, President of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce; Douglas S. Cole, Trade Commissioner for Canada; L. R. MacGregor, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, and L. R. P. Marvin, a member of the Board of Directors of the English-Speaking Union.

C. I. O. Pledges Its Unions To Observe All Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

out the new membership of the C. I. O. Discipline, as it is said in both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., is a matter of education. Even with time, an old union occasionally finds an unauthorized strike breaking out somewhere. Mr. Lewis' own union, the United Mine Workers, observing its half century next year, has had its unofficial walkouts in recent years.

But if no complete solution of the question of union responsibility can be brought about at any one convention, this is only a footnote to the major fact, which is that important progress has been made here this week where most needed.

As to the freshly adopted constitution of the C. I. O., its complexion also contributes to responsibility. Control of the C. I. O. is not likely to be won by any of its young unions with leadership of lesser experience.

Two old and big unions will control the Executive Board, as they do this convention.

Contrary to the practice in the A. F. of L., where each member of its much smaller Executive Council has one vote, on the C. I. O. Executive Board, each member casts the vote of his union. Doubtless this change was required by the innovation that each of the C. I. O. unions, big and small, and now totalling 41, has its representative on the Board.

Record on Contracts

Between them, the United Mine Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers control the dominating block of votes. Besides being two of the largest unions, they also furnish the leadership of the Steel, Textile, and Packing House Workers' Organizing Committees.

The Amalgamated, with Sidney Hillman at its head, is another long established union, led by veterans, and claims an unusual record for filling contracts.

In the present stage of C. I. O. organization, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hillman have, if not a majority, enough votes to overshadow any possible opposition.

Pausing in its schedule of resolutions, the convention by rising vote gave President Roosevelt its approval of his protest against Nazi "persecution of the Jews" and his "determination to prevent Nazism from gaining a foothold in the Western Hemisphere."

Organization of workers in the South led to extended consideration by the convention. It asked the Executive Board to call a conference of all interested C. I. O. unions to plan a joint campaign of unionization in the South.

Other resolutions included:

A request to President Roosevelt to appoint Federal judges sympathetic to organized labor;

A demand on U. S. Department of Justice for prosecution of independent steel companies in the "Little Steel" strike of last year, and for the "establishment of a policy of effective prosecution of employer violations of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively."

The continuation by the U. S. Senate of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, with appropriations, for next two years.

A demand to Federal legislation to cancel the cumulative poll tax in the South and legal discriminations against Negro voters there.

Pressing of the organizing efforts of the C. I. O. against the two leading packers, Swift & Co. and Armour & Co.

A request to Executive Board to investigate the possible development of co-operative stores by C. I. O. unions.

Frederick W. Carr.

Waldorf-Astoria Sets Up Milk Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—So popular are soft drinks with the younger set here that one of the most fashionable Park Avenue hotels has recently installed a milk bar. At the entrance to the Empire Room in the Waldorf-Astoria, "swing" music enthusiasts step up to a colorful "bar" in evening dress and order Grade A milk, prune juice, lemonade or sarsaparilla.

"The idea for the bar was derived from the milk bars in use at many of the prominent debutante parties in the city," says an announcement by the Waldorf-Astoria management. "With the engagement of Benny Goodman and his orchestra to play in the Empire Room, the management of the hotel anticipated increased patronage from members of the younger set. As a convenience to these guests and in an effort to make them more comfortable, a milk bar was installed."

The menu, decorated with the head of a jovial looking cow, lists a wide variety of milk drinks, sodas and soft drinks. The non-alcoholic drinkers are able to enjoy the attractive effects which shining mahogany, wide mirrors and a scintillating chandelier lend to the scene which is already proving to be one of the interesting "night spots" here.

Jews Deprived of Radio

MUNICH, Germany, Nov. 17 (AP)—Radio, as National Socialists see it, has no place in the Jewish home. Party members went from one Jewish home to another here yesterday, requisitioning radio sets.

The reason:

"Radio is a matter of German culture and is nothing for Jews."

Brazil Pledges Aid On Refugee Issue

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 17 (AP)—Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, today praised President Roosevelt's American defense plan as a valuable step toward maintaining American civilization and world peace.

Dr. Aranha in an interview also said Brazil would give full co-operation, within Brazilian law, to a plan discussed by British and United States officials for helping the emigration of German Jews.

The Minister said he had received no official word of the new British-United States project but added Brazil would co-operate fully with the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, formed last July in Evian-les-Bains, France. Brazil is a member of the Committee.

"We welcome them (Jews) with open arms," Señor Aranha said, "but reserve to ourselves, because of geographic and economic evolution, the right to locate them in accordance with our plan for the development of the country."

He explained the Government prefers to spread foreigners throughout Brazil rather than having a large concentration of one nationality or race in a small district.

Philadelphia Jews To Double Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia's goal of $500,000, set by the Allied Jewish Appeal for refugee assistance, will be raised to nearly $1,000,000 as a result of the $400,000,000 fine levied on German Jews, it was decided here recently.

"If you stick to the figure you set before the events of the last few days," I. Edwin Goldwasser, treasurer of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, told a Philadelphia audience of 2,000 men and women, "you will have utterly and miserably failed in your objective."

Since Oct. 1, he pointed out, the Jewish Distribution Committee had been spending approximately $500,000 a month in Europe. He added that not one cent of the money raised here and throughout the country would go to Germany "unless we are sure it will not be confiscated as part of the murder fine."

More than $300,000 in advance contributions has been received, and campaign officials said the new goal would be set this week.

Refugee

(Continued from Page 1)

Aug. 4, attempting primarily to persuade England, the British Dominions, and other participating nations to agree to receive German refugees at approximately the same rate of their current admission into the United States. Under the American immigration laws they are entering at the rate of 27,000 per year. On a proportional basis experts here estimate that over 100,000 could be accommodated annually by the countries participating in the Intergovernmental committee.

Little Progress Evidenced

It is strongly intimated in State Department circles here that up until this week little progress has been made toward agreement on such a program, but that the latest developments in Germany appear to have driven home to other nations the seriousness and urgency of the situation and that there are promising prospects now for the first time of general acceptance.

A meeting of the officials of the Intergovernmental Committee is planned for Nov. 28 or 29. It is understood that Myron C. Taylor, United States Representative on the Committee, will sail for London on the first ship to be there for the meeting, barring some hitch in present plans.

In the meantime, Mr. Rublee in London is still pressing for a hearing in Germany. The hope is still cherished that Germany will agree to aid the problem of the Committee by permitting refugees to take some of their funds out of Germany with them. But while it is hoped that Germany will render this assistance to solution of the problem, this aspect is not considered of major importance any more. So generous have been the offers of financial assistance from private quarters that the question of financing a gradual migration is no longer considered serious.

All that is really at stake in the as yet unfruitful efforts to establish contact between the Rublee Committee and the German Government is a categorical statement of Germany's position. Will it help or won't it? It is desired to have that question answered definitely.

The much-publisized activities of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London during the past two days have been in connection with the plan outlined above which stands as the official American plan. Stephen Early, White House Secretary, said that the President had not heard from Mr. Kennedy on the subject.

Behind the plan for a five-year removal of refugees from Germany are many considerations which have resulted in elimination one by one of alternatives. While many experts would theoretically prefer a solution along the lines of a new Jewish homeland where they could be transported en masse, this proves on examination to be far more expensive than absorption by other nations of the world.

Possible Settlement Sites

A committee of private individuals interested in the prospect of Jewish colonization of Lower California is understood to be in touch with the Mexican Government already. The whole question of the future of Palestine is again in a state re-examination with a possibility of a new formula whereby that area would be reopened to Jewish entrance. Madagascar remains another possible place of settlement.

But the studies which have resulted from the Intergovernmental Committee have led to the conclusion that 100,000 refugees per year could be absorbed by outside nations if they would receive them proportionately to the rate of reception by the United States. This method would not require physical creation of cities and towns. It would not require the re-education of the refugees to a new kind of life for which they are not trained.

The basic hope behind the plan is of course that Germany, provided with assurance that five years will see the end of its so-called Jewish problem, will decide to put up with its Jews for that period of time and relax pressure upon them.

Canada Plans Defense

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said last night that President Roosevelt's statement that the United States air program contemplated defense of the entire Western Hemisphere was a further indication of the common concern and interest of Canada and the United States.

The President's declaration, said the Prime Minister, renewed "the note of co-operation" the President sounded last summer at Kingston, Ont., when he declared the United States would "not stand idly by" if Canada were threatened by an aggressor.

Asked whether there was any common policy on mutual defense between the United States and Canade, the Prime Minister said "the whole question of our policy on defense will have to be reserved until we meet in Parliament."

The Canadian Cabinet's Defense Committee already has under consideration defense estimates for the next session of Parliament. There have been reports they would reach around $50,000,000 as compared with approximately $35,000,000 for each of the last two years.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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A home with quiet surroundings conducive to study. Also separate house with small housekeeping apartments. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

QUIET home of culture for Christian Scientists. THE BONNIE WEE COTTAGE, Aiken, South Carolina.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder; reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1064.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments
FRANKLIN E TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Real values in homes, lots, acreage, apartments, bank foreclosures, business property. J. B. HOWE, 175-54 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-9261.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook; land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
36 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

MORTGAGES—Paid up or Defaulted, Purchased for Cash; Also Refinanced; Farms and Estates Bought and Sold. LEON HELLER, 67 West 44th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Rooms and board (N. Y. C. preferred), for middle-aged woman, requiring special care; moderate price. Write Box K-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro Street—Rooms, single or double, in well-kept house; grill if desired; bath on each floor. CIR. 0781.

N. Y. C. 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 440 Riverside Drive, Apt. 7B—For gentleman only; attractive sunny room near bath in elevator apartment with private family; block to subway; $7.00 week. Call or phone UN. 4-0478.

PRINTS AND ETCHINGS

GOOD FRAMING, reasonable; boudoir and bedroom prints acquire additional charm when laid in our French mats—tinted in soft exquisite halftones; rummage on our 25c print bargain counters. Maison Chasnon, 26 West 46th St., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION - Housekeeper, ladies' maid; middle-aged, competent, used to responsibility. D. KLEMM, 131 East 83rd St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 4-C).

EXPERIENCED cook, good references, wishes position. Write Box B-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LADIES companion or care of child under 4 years; light housekeeping for business people; mature woman; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Hempstead 2098-W. 29 So. Saint Paul's Road, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG woman, care of children or elderly person; will travel; highly recommended. Box A-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION - Housekeeper; individual or motherless family; refined English gentlewoman; highest references; go anywhere. POTTER, 1 School Lane, Scarsdale, N. Y.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ALERT man, 50 desires connection; 18 years Wall Street experience, 10 years mercantile field; adaptable most anything. Write Box S-52, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, going South, offers services; American middle-aged, clean character; references. Box A-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORK WANTED—ANY KIND
Willing, reliable, middle-aged man. J. H. FOX, 2400 Davidson Ave., New York City.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner, 1065 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City. Butterfield 8-3699.

UPHOLSTERING

FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired, refinished. Ideal Cabinet Co., 65 Herkimer Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. NEvins 8-1314.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., N. Y. City. Wis. 7-7969.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Handy to Your Kitchen

The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.

THE LOGAN BROS. CO.

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

TOYLAND *Is Open*
with hundreds of new toys for girls and boys . . . don't miss the kiddie auto ride.
HOWLAND'S

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 BROAD STREET

Gladden Thanksgiving Day with Flowers
John Reck & Son
1040 MAIN STREET

National Fur Week
—Nov. 14-19
MEIGS
announces a special showing of
NEVA-SPLIT COATS
$59.95

CRAX THINSIES
and all the delicacies for your Thanksgiving dinner
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Avenue

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
272 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0730

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We Clean Anything From Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

Flood Light on Our Fortieth Anniversary
Watch Our Windows for Specials
The Greenwich Electrical Co.

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

Sound Beach Electrical Co.
SAMUEL L. BLUNT, Prop.
Electrical Contractor
Hotpoint Appliances
Philco and G. E. Radios
Old Greenwich—Phone 7-0850

Fred A. Merritt
Christmas Gifts
Toys—Cards
Picture Framing
24 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1050

The Quill Shop Is Now Taking Orders for Personal
Christmas Cards
Fine Selection of Norcross Wrappings
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 688

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Thanksgiving Suggestions
Covered Roasting Pans
$2.98 to $4.00
Carving Sets—$3.00 to $10.00
Electric Mixers
Greenwich Hardware Co.

Keppie & Keppie
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

Featuring
HANAN SHOES
for MEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL ST

NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE $1.50
Almost Entirely Made Up of Pictures
WITKOWER'S
77 Asylum Street

MINCE PIES
3 Sizes
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

Coombs FLORIST INC.
744 MAIN STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

MERIDEN

Greenhalgh's Greenhouses
furnish
CHOICE FLOWERS
for Your Thanksgiving Table
Old Colony Road Phone 724

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Best Showing Now
of
Furs, Coats, Dresses
CHERNIACK'S
3 COLONY STREET

Special Showing
of
CHRYSANTHEMUMS
at Moderate Prices
Blatchleys Flower Shop
115 W. MAIN ST

WIESE'S BUTTER STORE
Can Furnish
Many Thanksgiving Dainties
WEST MAIN STREET

OVERCOATS
$25—$30—$35—$40
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

CAULKINS & POST, INC.
Everything to Make a Homey Home
FURNITURE, RUGS, LINOLEUMS, LINENS, CURTAINS
LAMPS, GLASSWARE
484-492 Main Street Tel. 1275

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

CAMERA SUPPLIES

The Harvey & Lewis

79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'

FUEL OIL COKE

Household Fuel Corp.

24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

C. E. LEWITT — FOUNDED 1892

LEWITT JEWELERS

Repair Service — Diamonds Set

UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

SYKES & LIBBY INC.

Jewelers

Fine Watch Repairing Our Specialty

808 CHAPEL STREET

Phillips Store

COSMETICS PERFUMES TOILET ARTICLES

47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving — Marcel and Finger Waving — and All Branches of Beauty Culture.

966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

Ann Allen Gowns

26 Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900

MICHAELS

Jewelers Silversmiths

Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.

Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Wilson's Fish Market

196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar

Finest in Sea Food

WE DELIVER 6-3126

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN *Engravers*

Christmas Cards Costume Jewelry

Chapel Street, at The Taft

Mary Lyons

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie

140 ORANGE STREET

Franklin Cafeteria

Breakfast, Luncheon Evening Dinner

"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"

COR. COURT AND ORANGE

KILBORN BROS.

Stationers

We have everything for your Home and Office

209 Orange Street

AUTO ELECTRIC SALES & SERVICE CO.

Specialized Automotive Service

Ignition—Brakes—Radiators

Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers

120 Goffe Street 8-4141

ELI MOORE, Inc.

Togs for Boys and Girls Up to Size 14

942 Chapel Street

Flowers and Plants *from Our Own Greenhouses*

MUNRO'S

THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS

970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

COAL ★ COKE

100% Test Fuel Oils

Free Service on Heating Problems

BENEDICT & CO., Inc.

5-4116 135 Temple St.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thanksgiving Trend

ENNA JETTICKS

BEAUTIFUL FALL FOOTWEAR

$5.00 to $6.00

ARNOLD'S

64 Wall Street, Norwalk

BISHOP BLDG.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DINNER

served at

CROSSWAY'S

WILTON, CONN.

Route 7 and Ridgefield Rd. Tel. Wilton 31

QUALITY FOOTWEAR

Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced

Emerson & Elwood

43 North Main St., South Norwalk

Full Line of Poultry for Thanksgiving

Monarch Finer Foods

WHITLOCK'S MARKET

16 MAIN ST., NORWALK Tel. 745

HOLIDAY HINTS!

Gloves—Bags—Hosiery Housecoats—Lingerie Costume Jewelry

J. I. MALLETTE

88 Washington St. South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Candy for Thanksgiving!

Schrafft's - Whitman's and Our Own Make

MEAD'S DRUG STORE

520 WEST AVE. FROST BLDG.

The Smart Woman

INCORPORATED

Tailored and Afternoon Clothes of Distinction for the Thanksgiving Holiday

63 WALL ST. (One Flight up), NORWALK

Special

Thanksgiving Dinner $1.50

AT THE NEW

GENERAL PUTNAM INN

on "The Green", Norwalk, Tel. 3325

JUDSON & SONS

Groceries Ice Cream

Fruits Meats Delicatessen

ORDERS DELIVERED FREE

511 West Avenue Phone 4498

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Festive Dresses and Hats

As Well as Practical Apparel for the Holiday Season

Now assembled for your selection at

THE ELL SHOP, INC.

67 BROAD ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

BANK STREET, Stamford, Conn.

Stamford's Headquarters for Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery

Buy Your Thanksgiving Flowers at

LATHAMS, Inc.

162 Bedford Street Tel. 4-2877

TELEPHONE 3-0349

THE COMMUNITY PRESS

1939 Calendars—Christmas Cards Printed Yuletide Gifts

Toms Road Stamford, Conn.

Annette CORSETIERE

BRASSIERES HOSIERY

LINGERIE NEGLIGEES

Allow me to serve you in my new location

115 BEDFORD STREET TEL. 4-6022

Ben's Service Station

Goodyear and General Tires Willard Batteries Tydol Gas

703 Main St., Stamford Tel. 4-3888

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning

PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Buettner's

BETTER FURNITURE

MAIN & SUMMER STREETS

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

FUEL OILS

BURNERS BURNER SERVICE

Patterson & Guilbert

INCORPORATED

565 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

VARSITY TOWN and SMITHSON CLOTHES

Exclusive at

H. Frankel & Sons

262 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

The Home of Hickey-Freeman Clothes in Stamford Known as the best.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

261 Main Street Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.

JEWELERS

DIAMOND EXPERTS

59 ATLANTIC STREET

ABBOTT MARKERS

FOR

BIBLE and S. & H.

McCLELLAND'S

226 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OIL

Citizens Coal Co.

43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.

"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."

Gifts

It's a good time to begin your Christmas shopping. We're co-operating in every way with our customers to make early gift buying both pleasant and profitable.

For Your Holiday

You will find dependable quality turkeys, fresh fruit and vegetables and fancy fruit baskets to order.

BUNKER HILL MARKET

15 Bunker Hill Ave. Dial 3-0105—6

A Complete Selection of

Fur Trimmed COATS

Convenient Monthly Charge Accounts

SUGENHEIMER'S

64 Bank Street

The Miller & Peck Co.

A lovely gift—glamorous lingerie by Seamprufe—slips, nightgowns, pajamas.

$1.98 to $3.98

Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Rug and Furniture Cleaning

41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161 for

Perry Service

See the

"BENDIX" Home Laundry

Washes, rinses and dries clothes—ready for the line!

HOWLAND-HUGHES

FASHIONS

BLAKESLEE FURS QUALITY PRICE

STORE —99 NORTH MAIN ST.

We have a full selection of Winter Coats, Mackinaws, Jackets, Sweaters, and all other items of clothing for men and boys necessary for cold weather wear.

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN

70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

The VANDERMAN Drug Co.

Joseph Vanderman, Ph.G.

371 East Main St. Cor. Cherry St.

Phone 3-9567

Whitman's, Gobelin's, Schrafft's Chocolates for Thanksgiving

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers telephone Plaza 6625 Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE

Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.

WM. P. STEIN COMPANY

225-227 W. Saratoga Street

Victor Musical Masterpieces

Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.

G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY

327 Nor. Charles Street Plaza 3732

Send it to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY

Save in Myers' Maiden Lane Budget Shop

Complete Assortments

Remember "You Know What You're Getting When You Buy It at Myers'!"

OVERCOATS

JASON FLEECE.....$35.00

ALPER U $40.00

Boyce and Milwain

66 AND 68 STATE STREET, ALBANY

SMART APPAREL

Women — Men — Boys

at

STEEFEL BROS.

82 State Street

WHITNEY'S

ALBANY, N. Y.

We're "fixin' up" our store for you. You'll appreciate the new arrangements on our first floor.

Use Your CHARGA-PLATE

When You Think of

FURS

Think of

COTRELL and LEONARD

472 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.

Pewter Pitcher Coffee Shop

215 LARK STREET

Thanksgiving Dinner, $1

TEL. 4-4823

AUBURN

Make

Sears

Your

Merry Christmas Store

!

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

54 Genesee St., Auburn

DEVOE Paints Varnishes Brushes

SMITH & PEARSON, Inc.

102-104 Genesee Street Phone 21

Have Your Winter Garments

FULLERIZED

Quality Workmanship

CHATFIELD'S

1 Mary St. Phone 1797

Announcing Formal Opening

RONDINA'S

NEW ENLARGED STORE

Friday, November 18

60 State St., Auburn, N. Y.

ORDER NOW

Your Thanksgiving Individual Turkey Mold or Turkey Center Brick Ice Cream

DAIRYLEA ICE CREAM

Phone 2475

THANKSGIVING FLOWERS

for Hostess or Guest

Best Selection—Moderate Prices

DIETZ FLORIST

28 Genesee Street

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064; 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349

Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

Parlor City Shoe Co.

40 COURT STREET

Featuring beautiful I. Miller Shoes. Among other shoes here are Foot Savers, Dr. Locke's, Vitality, and also Florsheim and Bostonians.

I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes

3 Super Sisson Days

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Nov. 17-19. Super-values to climax a successful Sisson month. Shop and save!

Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.

ESTABLISHED 1842

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS

- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter Cottage Cheese Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002

Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.

We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Master Markets, Inc.

40 MAIN ST. DIAL 4-3228-29

Where you can buy your ENTIRE FOOD NEEDS *All Under One Roof*

Nothing but the best. Where service and quality go hand in hand.

The Thanksgiving Hostess

will find much of interest in our pre-holiday sales of linens, table service and kitchen utensils.

at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question

TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

The Quill Pen

110 Pondfield Road Tel. 5678

Bronxville's Fine Stationers

We suggest selecting your Christmas Cards now.

BEAUTIFUL SELECTION GIFTS

Removal Notice

FERRIS RADIO CO.

to

91 Pondfield Road

BOOKS

Select Personal Christmas Cards Now

Renting Library

Miss Williams' Shop

81 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3379

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

D. STRUSS, Inc.

Open Evenings and Sundays

56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSER, INC.

Eugene Method of Permanent Waving

3 Items $1.50

SARA H. FRY

10 STUDIO ARCADE

North End of Station Plaza West Side

Tel. 3163

Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches

CLEANING PRESSING

DULETO the TAILOR

40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Kenwood Blankets

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

The Little Shoppe

INCORPORATED

100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

Matrix Shoes Phoenix Hose Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop

101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Trixy Fashion Foundation

Trixy's design redistributes flesh and eliminates bulges. Your frocks will take on a new air

CALL CORSETIER

MRS. PARKER Tuckahoe 3061J

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers

Proprietor Service

65 PONDFIELD ROAD

TEL. 0310

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dawn

BEAUTY SHOPPE

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00

1165 DELAWARE AVENUE

Mabel Rath Wedekindt Lincoln 5410

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

COLD STORAGE VAULTS

West Utica Street, Near Delaware

H. J. LUMLEY

TRUCK REPAIR SERVICE

Lubrication—Tune-up Adjustments

Fleet Maintenance a Specialty

1016 Lafayette Avenue

Lincoln 3743 University 4438

AAA Coal & Coke Co.

READING ANTHRACITE

Try our laundered Coal

Try our Domestic Coke

Try our Wood

Try our Coal Budget Plan

PHONE HU 1580

WIESE, *Florist*

Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER

206 Washington Market

Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN PUEHN

337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE

Meats—Poultry—Fish

Choice Hams Our Specialty

We Deliver University 8430

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

DOWNTOWN OFFICES

Office space in the centrally located Brisbane Building, suitable for practitioners.

Individual or Group Offices

Call C. M. Perrott

Washington 5331

BRISBANE BUILDING

BUFFALO

Christmas Gift Shop

A Little of Everything in One Convenient Shop—Second Floor

HENS & KELLY CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY

Try Our GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM

Butter — Buttermilk

Creamed Cottage Cheese

Serving Buffalo and Kenmore

Phone Triangle 710 for Service

CORTLAND

A. LOUIS

Clothes that are Different

CORTLAND, N. Y.

Here Is an Idea for a Christmas Gift—

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH

ADAMS STUDIO

Second Floor, Turn Right

77-79 Main Street Phone 2044-J

Foot Rest Shoes

For women

Most Styles, $..50

Kayser Hosiery

79c and $1.00

WOOD'S BOOT SHOP

ELMIRA

The best in dry cleaning—no odor—no shrinkage

Individualized

De Luxe Cleaners

458 W. Washington Ave. Dial 4338

423 N. Franklin Street Watkins Glen, N. Y. Phone 175-W | Main Street Montour Falls, N. Y. Phone 31-J

Christmas Cards and Gift Wrappings

FIESTER'S

209 W. Water St. Dial 4531

Exclusive Agent in Elmira for

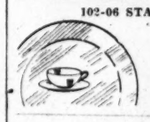
Humming Bird Silk Hosiery

Le Vine's

104 E. WATER STREET

THE GEO. W. PECK CO.

102-06 STATE STREET



HARDWARE

Set the Thanksgiving Dinner Table with famous china.

WEDGWOOD LENOX

GLENS FALLS

Lindy's Flower Shop

QUEENSBURY HOTEL

Phone 2-3148

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG

Plumbing Heating

Oil Burners

15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

For Thanksgiving

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

TURKEYS

COLLINS & STILWELL

99 North Main Street

For a choice fresh dressed

THANKSGIVING TURKEY

Call 2591

So. Main St. CASH MARKET

50 Christmas Greetings printed with your name **$1.00**

ARGERSINGER'S

Quality Footwear for Women

FOOT REST SHOES, $6.85

ENNA JETTICK SHOES from $5.00 to $6.00

TIRELESS TREAD SHOES, $3.95

Many styles to choose from.

CHARLES BROOKINS

60 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Famous HOUSEWARES for THANKSGIVING

Table Linen

Dinnerware

Table Glass

MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

AND NOW—

Approved by the World-Famous American Institute of Laundering

Your Assurance of the Best

ROBISON & SMITH

Launderers and Cleaners

Essoheat

The Perfect Fuel Oil

WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.

LISK ROASTERS

79c up

Any size to fit your Thanksgiving Turkey

E. S. BATCHELLER & Co.

97 North Main St.

THE NEW

Christmas Cards

Now on Display

COWLES BROWN & Co.

9 No. Main Street

ITHACA

Just Received!

Newest Styles in Watches

Hamilton, Gruen, Elgin and others

Credit terms arranged

R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

JEWELERS

THE PASTRY SHOP

is saving time for busy housewives. No need to bake when you can buy these delicious:—

Rolls—Breads—Cookies Cakes—Pies of home-baked quality!

PHONE 2265 113 N. AURORA ST.

Underwood Black Bean Soup

ATWATER'S GROCERY

111 E. State St. Phone 2761

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Special Rolls, Pies, Cakes and Bricks

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Everything in Warm Togs for Men and Boys

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Kenmore, N. Y.

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Ri 2064

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NEW YORK

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Make This a Joyful Thanksgiving

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NEW YORK — Long Island — FLUSHING (Continued)

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Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
Independence 3-4400

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Mackinaws—Overcoats
Miller & Mack
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Extra Fancy TURKEYS for the HOLIDAYS
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Kew Gardens

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OLGA HELD
Hairdresser
Open Nights
Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M. 81-37 Lefferts Blvd.

Flowers for Thanksgiving
KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

Estelle's Beauty Salon
Specialists in Hair Cutting, Tinting, Waving, Water Conditioning.
Appointment: Vir. 7-9577
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Near Lefferts Blvd.

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Let's Drive to Cuddy's
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Sonny's Service Station
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WOOL MACKINAWS
and
ZIPPER JACKETS

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Boys' and Girls' Outfitters
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Flowers
Will Express Your Thanksgiving Message
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NEW YORK — Long Island — FREEPORT (Continued)

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FRESH, PLUMP and TENDER
MEATS AND POULTRY
Pitterman's Market
131 SO. MAIN ST., Ph. Free. 1946

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St., Ph. Free. 4236
Ice Cream for Thanksgiving
We are making special flavors in fancy molds.
SERVE IT AT YOUR DINNER
Candy in Boxes or by Pound

THANKSGIVING! PIES!
MINCE AND PUMPKIN
Order Them Now at
Maier's
PIES & PASTRY
Always a Delicious Selection of Cakes and Breads to choose from.
49 SO. MAIN ST. Phone Free. 1256

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Ask About Our Budget Plan
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for your
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AFTERNOON TEA
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Orders Taken for Home-Made
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Terms to Suit Your Convenience
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Hempstead, N. Y.

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Delicious BLUE PLATE . . . 45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 42—Hempstead 384

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Linens for Thanksgiving
Infantwear—Rugs
Large Assortment of Yarn
49 MAIN STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK — Long Island — HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

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for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
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Exclusive but not expensive

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Hempstead Tea Shop
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Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
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Hempstead 6100
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Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
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New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
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NOW is the time to re-upholster your 2-piece living room suites. We carry a large selection of Brocatelles, Friezes and Tapestries ..... From $49.50
Slip Covers and Venetian Blinds Made to Order
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Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
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Ask About Our Budget Plan
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The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
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Specialists in
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Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries, Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
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Phone: HA. 6-1079
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LUNCHEON 37-38 90th St.
DINNER Jackson Heights

Georgian Hall Pharmacy
Breyer's Ice Cream
In Thanksgiving Turkeys and Fancy Forms
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Thanksgiving Greetings
Queens Retail Furrier
37-37 82ND STREET
Our Ninth Year in Jackson Heights
MADE TO ORDER—REMODELING

Jackson Heights Rendezvous for
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After the Show
LEUCHTEN & THONEBE
5766 82ND STREET
Thanksgiving Candies and Novelties
Hav. 9-9414

NEW YORK — Long Island — JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

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A whole Building of Shoes
ROOSEVELT AVE., COR. 83RD ST.
ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Special Department for Children
X-Ray Fittings

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YOU *will love to eat*
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Cleanliness—
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HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
Full Line of Exclusive Chocolates
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Specializing in Odd Sizes
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We Deliver Everywhere
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STANDARD BRANDS

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Chocolates and Large Assortment of Old Fashioned Home Made Candies
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Just South of Sunrise Highway

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Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
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—at their loveliest now—
Choose perky button 'mums or gorgeous giants!
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LYNBROOK'S
House of Flowers

RED ROBIN
RESERVATIONS NOW BEING TAKEN FOR A REAL OLD FASHIONED
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With All the "Pixings"
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Now located at 67 Atlantic Avenue
With a fine new line of moderately priced
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Wear Ever Roasters and Thanksgiving Accessories
Replenish for Thanksgiving
Hardware, Housefurnishings
Nu Enamel Paint, Floor Coverings
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Mueller's Home Made Candies and Chocolates
To Top Off Your
THANKSGIVING DINNER
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Just South of Sunrise Highway

Sunn Upholstering
". . . will make them like new"
LYNBROOK 195
136 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK

NEW YORK — Long Island — LYNBROOK (Continued)

L. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Ask About Our "Lay Away Plan"
We will hold any Christmas purchases with a small deposit
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Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

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Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious—Smooth—Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
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$5.00 to $7.00
We know of no more comfortable shoe and none more stylish.
SWEZEY & NEWINS
SHOE DEPT.

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HIGH GRADE MEATS
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Ask about the new
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GUARDIAN EYE
PERMANENTS
All Forms of Beauty Culture
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206 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park

Marjay
LADIES' TOGS
SPORTSWEAR, FLEXEES CORSETS, Van Raalte Underwear and Gloves, BARBIZON and SEEMPRUFE SLIPS.
219-23 JAMAICA AVENUE

A Small Deposit Will Hold
Christmas Gifts
until they are wanted. See our beautiful lamps, tables, and sofa pillows.
Queens Upholstery Shop
C. H. Millstein, 215-37 Jamaica Ave.

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"FAIR DEAL" MARKET
Groceries, Prime Meats, Poultry and Provisions
218-28 HEMPSTEAD AVE.
Tel. HOllis 5-4670
Queens Village, N. Y.

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Correct Corset Fitting
Figure freedom with firm control. Alterations made without charge.
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NEW YORK — Long Island — QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

Faust Bros.
Now serving customers in two communities: at
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Tel. HOllis 5-8467
QUEENS VILLAGE
and at the new
FAUST SUPER-MARKET
(Self-Service)
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
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"Quality Foods at Low Prices"

Special November Features
to help you get ready for house guests!
Dress Up Your Home
Large Selection of Curtains at most reasonable prices.
LEVINE BROS.
EST. 1920
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RICHMOND HILL

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116-19 Jamaica Ave. near 117th
PHONE RICHMOND HILL 2-2283

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

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House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
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Millinery
Fur and Fabric Hats
From your own material or ours.
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(Our Only Store)

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Stetson Hats
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Florsheim Shoes
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EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
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90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

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You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S
BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9835

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Shoes for Men and Women
KALI-STEN-IKS
for Children
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Avenue
X-RAY FITTING

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Ave.)

Distinctive Millinery
$1.85—$5.00
The Palace
108-21 JAMAICA AVE.
Near 109th Street

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics
Permanent Waving
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ALL MAKES
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Quality Service
28 Years' Experience
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NEW YORK — Long Island — RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

Vir. 7-0219
Reichenbach's Bakery
Opp. Triangle-Brau-House
Shop With Confidence
German-American Kitchen
Luncheon 25c
Dinner 50c

Treadeasy Sale
Women's Shoes
$4.95—$5.95
Value to $8.50
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

CHRYSANTHEMUMS for THANKSGIVING
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9479

COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Remodeling, Repairing
Cleaning, Glazing
Good Workmanship and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Jamaica Ave. cor. 104 St.
Rich. Hill 2-8314 Est. 1919

Personal Christmas Greetings
• STRIKING DESIGNS
• CLEVERLY STYLED
• DECIDEDLY NEW
Religious Cards—Box Assortments
WESSLING'S BOOK STORES
102-13 Jamaica Ave. 8014 Jamaica Ave.

For Your
THANKSGIVING TURKEY
Call VIR. 7-6961
A Happy Thanksgiving
BILL'S MEAT MARKET
116-09 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Budget Your Home
Refurnish

There's inspiration for refurnishing in our displays of traditional and modern styles of furniture.
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-1189 — 7-1190

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
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R. V. C. 2945

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OILS COAL COKE
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DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
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Oakwood 8384-5 Fairbanks 4-3943
New Rochelle 1412

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Leonard Talner
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"At your service since 1861"
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LUNCHEON—DINNER
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New Rochelle, N. Y. N. R. 6112

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- Evening Bags
- Overnight Cases
- Wallets

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
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24 Division Street

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NEW YORK CITY
(Continued)

Brooklyn
(Continued)

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Stuyvesant 9-7895

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Once Tried, Always Satisfied

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Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
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Make Selections Early
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Good Values Every Day in Wearing Apparel and Household Furnishings

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Piping Hot Fresh
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NEW YORK
ROCHESTER
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Known for Quality and Dependability
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NEW YORK
SCARSDALE
(Continued)

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and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
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ESTABLISHED 1881
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Tablecloths—Cakes—Candies
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NEW YORK
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The new wall decorations add color and charm to your home
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Gloves and Mittens
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Order Your Thanksgiving Bird Today

Enjoy a Full Course Thanksgiving Dinner
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Attractive Gifts
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Personal and General
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NEW YORK
WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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U. S. Batteries with new Uscoloid Lifetime Separators
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If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 500
PERMANENTS $5 up
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"Patronized by Particular People"

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RODWAL MARKET
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GIRDLES

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MAMARONECK, N. Y.

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Handkerchiefs for ladies and men. Handmade fancy gift linen and hand print table linen, towels, blankets.
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. . . Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
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Restringing our specialty.
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J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

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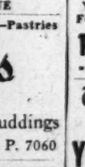

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MEATS—FISH—VEGETABLES
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Expert Renovations or Remodelings, Try
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Tel. White Plains 7380

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Telephone White Plains 2376
"CLOTHES FOR THE GROWING GIRL"

BLACK and WHITE DRESSES, $6.95 up
Phyllis Jane
17 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Bread—Rolls—Pastries
Hilray's
Thanksgiving Pies, Plum Puddings
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The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK
WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Uncle Frank'

Bartlesville, Okla.

For the second time, in four years, all the grade and high school students were enabled to see the Ringling and Barnum circus when it came to this city recently, due to the thoughtfulness and unselfishness of its most distinguished citizen, Frank Phillips, head of the Phillips Petroleum Co.

One small boy stood watching this circus unload. His smiling face represented thousands of school children, for they were to see this interesting event.

Asked by one of the trainers if he did not wish to work so that he might earn a ticket, he very happily replied: "Didn't you know that our Uncle Frank is taking me and all the other children to the circus?"

Last year, Mr. Phillips paid off the first mortgage of every church in Bartlesville. This gift relieved many churches from heavy financial burdens that they had not expected to be free from for years, and has made it possible for them to consider increasing their field of activities.

The greatest contribution, however, was Mr. Phillips' unselfish and impartial thought expressed in his desire to help all denominations. In sharing in such a gracious gift, the different organizations have gained a deeper sense of brotherhood, and become more conscious of the unity of their purpose.

Quotation for Today

WHEN love and skill work together expect a masterpiece.—JOHN RUSKIN.

Party Fun

Balloon Volleyball

Divide the guests into two equal teams. Any even number may play, depending upon the size of the room. Fasten a net (a length of cheese cloth cloth will do) with the lower edge at about eye-level when one is seated. Place chairs for the players on each side of the net facing it, arranging them to cover the playing space as completely as possible. If there are more than four on a side, place the chairs in two rows.

A balloon is used for the ball. The player in the front row on the right is the server, and must hit the ball over the net with his first stroke. After the serve, the opposing side must return the ball over the net, and may have three hits to do so, provided the ball does not touch the floor. No player may touch it twice in succession. All players must remain seated during the play.

The ball is passed back and forth over the net as many times as possible, until one side loses a point by allowing the ball to touch the floor or a player rises from his chair. One person serves five points in succession, then the person in the corresponding place on the other team serves five times, after which all players move along one place in their row of chairs, so that all have an opportunity to play every position.

The side first scoring 21 points wins the game.—Margaret M. H., St. Paul, Minn.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Rabboni

It is recorded that when Christ Jesus first spoke to Mary Magdalene when he met with her after the resurrection, she, in her turn, addressed him as "Rabboni" (see John 20:16).

Both this word and the somewhat more familiar word "Rabbi," are derived from the root *rab*, which was originally used to denominate a "master" as opposed to his slaves. Gradually the form *rabbi* (meaning literally "my master") came to be employed as a title of respect for the teachers of the law (as in John 3:2); but the more definitely Aramaic form rabboni (also meaning properly "my master") is considered as having been still more respectful.

When Bartimaeus addresses the Master (Mark 10:51) in the words, "Lord, that I might receive my sight," the word "Lord" is simply a translation of the same word *rabboni* used by Mary in John 20:16

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:
A little peach in the orchard grew,—
A little peach of emerald hue;
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew,
It grew.

Octagon or Double Square: Edge, dean, garter, entire, erst, rete.

Letter Juggling: Brawled, warbled.

How Many Tons?: 12 tons.

Fun With Antonyms: Surly—pleasant; regular—seldom; convenient—unhandy; hollow—solid; idle—industrious; imaginary—real; calm—impetuous; terse—profuse; languid—brisk; legal—unjust.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

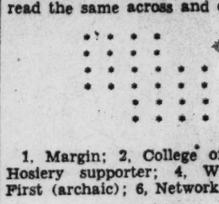
Cryptogram

A bit of verse by Eugene Field:

X ZQJJZK LKXNO QP JOK
RSNOXST USKV,—
X ZQJJZK LKXNO RY
KAKSXZT ODK;
VXSAKT CE JOK FDP XPT
VKJ CE JOK TKV,
QJ, USKV.

Octagon or Double Square

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in which will read the same across and down:



1, Margin; 2, College officer; 3, Hosiery supporter; 4, Whole; 5, First (archaic); 6, Network.

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A B D E L R W

How Many Tons?

A coal bin is 6 feet wide, 10 feet long, and 7 feet deep. Allowing 35 cubic feet per ton, how many tons of coal will this bin hold?

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms to be paired off today:

1	surly	unjust	
2	regular	real	
3	convenient	pleasant	1
4	hollow	seldom	
5	idle	brisk	
6	imaginary	profuse	
7	calm	solid	
8	terse	unhandy	
9	languid	industrious	
10	legal	impetuous	

(Answers Appear On This Page.)

True Nobility

The true standard of equality is seated in the mind: those who think nobly are noble.—Bickerstaff.

Onward!

God is near to help and bless;
Be not weary, onward press.
—Frances Ridley Havergal

I Sing as I Work!

By Elsie Hill Ainsworth

I sing as I work!
And fill my days
With an endless pean of grateful praise;
For life holds much to be glad about,
And little enough to be sad about—
As I measure the breadth of God's wondrous ways,
And sing as I work!

I sing as I work!
My heart grows strong,
And the burden that seemed so hard and long,
With its weariness and corroding care,
Grows beautifully less with each tuneful air—
As I lift my thought on the wings of song,
And sing as I work!

G' Mornin'

Monitor Camera Club from Helen Dupet, West Somerville, Mass.

The Pride of the Household Insists That She Brushes Her Teeth Three Times a Day.

The Rest of the Time

The average person of 70 years has spent 23 years sleeping, 13 years talking, and 6 years eating.

Easter Sunday

Easter Sunday never comes earlier than March 22 nor later than April 25.

In Lighter Vein

Precocity

A small boy, hearing his parent read of a shower of fish covering some 50 acres at Singapore, inquired: "From a mackerel sky, Father?"

A Starter

A young lady once asked Oscar Wilde to give her a list of the 100 greatest books ever written.

"Impossible, my dear," replied Oscar, "I have written only five."

Shrewd Student

"Now if I drop a silver coin in this bubbling acid," said the chemistry professor, "will it dissolve?"

"No, sir."

"No? Then perhaps you will explain why not."

"Well, if it would dissolve you wouldn't put it in, sir."—Minneapolis Journal.

Obeying Orders

A Minneapolis business man gave a dinner for some friends. "I want everything just right," he told the restaurant proprietor, an elderly German. He specified the menu and said he wanted anchovy canapes at each place. Arriving early to look over things, he found a small can of anchovies at each place.

"What's this?" he asked.

"You said a can apiece," explained the restaurateur.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Shrewd Finance

Mrs. Nuwed said to her husband: "Darling, will you lend me twenty dollars, and only give me ten of them? Then you'll owe me ten and I'll owe you ten, and we'll be straight."—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Evidently Not

"Rather unsettled today, sir," said the waiter, with "tip" written all over his face.

"Yes," was the reply, "and apparently there'll be no change coming, either."—Pearson's Weekly and Today.

Famous Statements

"I will not permit 30 men to travel 400 miles merely to agitate a bag of wind," said President White of Cornell University, in 1873, when the University of Michigan challenged Cornell to a football game to be played at Cleveland, with 30 men on a side.—The Commentator.

Caution at the Phone

Joan, aged five, was speaking to her father on the telephone for the first time. As it was a little above her reach, her mother tipped the mouthpiece down toward her.

"Oh, don't do that, mummy," she exclaimed. "Daddy might fall out."—Wingham (Ont.) Advance-Times.

The Lesson

In Florence, at the shop of an art dealer, Florence Barclay purchased a wondrously wrought jewel box. When a spring was touched the lid opened, and a tiny bird, hardly an inch long, would spring up and sing a lovely, flute-like song.

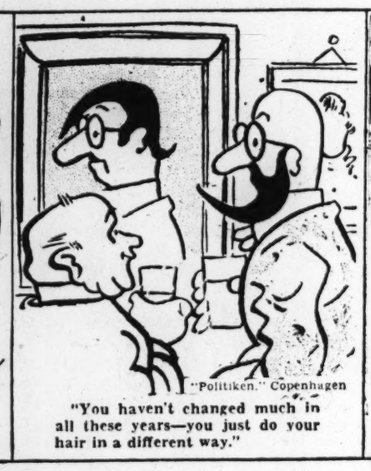
"Extravagant," someone said. But Florence Barclay did not want the box for her pleasure, but to teach a lesson.

Standing before a great audience at Manchester, she revealed the workings of the beautiful trinket and then said, "Many people are like this little bird. On Sunday the spring is pressed and they stand up in the pew and sing a hymn right through. But with Monday, down comes the lid, and they are shut up in their prison of worldliness, self-seeking, money-making. Like this little bird, they lack, without knowing it, life, light, and liberty."

Culled Comics—*From the Netherlands, Denmark, and the United States*

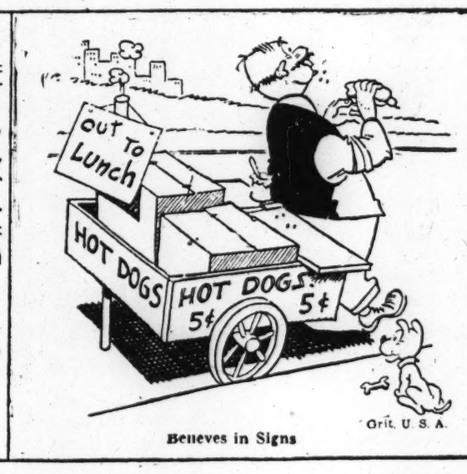
De Telegraaf, Amsterdam.

"Garage is one dollar, and you'll have to pay a tenner for caution money."
"Caution money? Why?"
"Because I want to make sure, that you'll come back to call for the car."



"Politiken," Copenhagen

"You haven't changed much in all these years—you just do your hair in a different way."



Orit, U. S. A.

Believes in Signs

De Telegraaf, Amsterdam.

Stage Manager: "And when the public starts to throw apples and oranges at you, don't forget to give me my share! Remember it was me that gave you that part!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Off for Black Beaver Point*

By Le Pelley

WHAT A WONDERFUL DAY FOR A PICNIC!
DON'T STEP IN THE MUSTARD...
WASN'T IT NICE OF GRANDMA TO LET US USE HER SKIFF
THERE'S QUITE A CURRENT
YES — AND THE WATER IS HIGH! WE MUST BE CAREFUL!
WE CAN MAKE OUR LANDING RIGHT AHEAD IN THAT LITTLE COVE..
AH - BLACK BEAVER POINT! WHAT DO YOU SAY TO A LITTLE EXPLORING BEFORE WE EAT??
YES.... I WAS AFRAID OF THAT!!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Big Dummy*

By Carmack

Went down to the Busy Boulevard today-I wanted to see if that strange-looking fellow was still around
He was —
"The only way to find out about this fellow, I thought, is to go up and get a few good sniffs of him"- which I did —
???
"Phooie!" I thought. "Just a false face and a bunch of clothes-what a good joke on me-wow!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Get the Idea*

By The Hagers

GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY NOV. 19th
GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY NOV. 19th
GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY SEEMED TO DELIGHT THE DUCKS; THEY THOUGHT THE PLAN ALL RIGHT.
"I HOPE MY NEIGHBOR," MUTTERED JACK, "WILL BRING THE THINGS HE BORROWED BACK."
AND BUD SAID, "UNCLE WADDLES, YOU COULD BE A REAL GOOD NEIGHBOR, TOO.
IT WOULDN'T BE SO VERY HARD. JUST HELP US CLEAN UP OUR BACK YARD!"

Manly Manners

Daily Anecdote

A Great Burden

Hakkam, the Sultan, desired to enlarge his palace, and to provide for this extension proposed to purchase from a poor woman a piece of land adjoining the royal estate. An offer was made, but the woman would not sell, preferring to hold to the land of her ancestors. Hearing this, the Sultan seized her land by force.

Appearing before the Chief Magistrate of Corduba, Ibn-Bechir, the woman begged for justice. This, decided the magistrate, was a delicate and dangerous business, and must be handled with great care. At length Bechir mounted a donkey, and taking an empty bag, repaired to the Sultan's palace. He found the prince resting in a pavilion which had been built upon the poor woman's land.

Prostrating himself before the Sultan, Bechir begged that he be permitted to fill his bag from the earth in the garden. Being granted this unusual request, and having filled the bag, the magistrate begged yet another favor. Would the Sultan assist him in lifting the bag to the donkey's back? The Sultan replied that the bag was much too heavy; he could not bear it.

"Yet this sack, this sack," repeated Bechir, "which you think too heavy to bear, contains but a small portion of that ground which you took by violence from the rightful owner. How then will you be able at the day of judgment to support the weight of the whole?"

Overcome with contrition, Hakkam immediately restored the land to the woman and with it gave her the new pavilion he had built.

Parliamentary Practice

New Notice Required

Question: Our bylaws provide that "bylaws may be amended . . . provided two weeks' notice shall have been given previously to all members . . . which notice shall include the substance of the text of the proposed change."

In May, 1936, a letter was sent to the entire membership giving the substance of a proposed change. This was brought up at the semi-annual meeting in June. It was not decided, however, but laid on the table for further investigation. The matter was again considered at the annual meeting the following December, without definite action. The following June the question was again brought up, was voted on, and the amendment was adopted. Was it legal to keep the question pending in this fashion and decide it more than a year after the notice had been sent out?

Answer: Notice of a proposed amendment to bylaws is intended to protect the rights of all members. Consequently, it is usually required that the notice be given orally at the previous meeting, or, if in writing, as part of the call for the meeting at which the change is to be considered. Otherwise, members either favoring or opposing the change, even though present at the first meeting, may not attend a subsequent meeting without notice being given that the question would come up.

The bylaw quoted is so loosely worded that it is perhaps open to a different interpretation. It seems to require only that notice shall be at least two weeks before consideration, without stipulating a particular meeting. Possibly this extreme view might allow the procedure described, were it not that its validity is doubtful on another ground. According to Robert, a question laid on the table may be taken from the table only at the same session in organizations holding regular meetings annually or semiannually. In organizations meeting regularly as often as quarterly, the effect of the motion to lay on the table extends through the next session. After that, the question may no longer be taken from the table but may be brought up as an entirely new question. Consequently, once the amendment was discussed and laid on the table, it could not be taken from the table six months later.

The effect of the motion to lay on the table was exhausted after the end of the session at which it was adopted or, at the very latest, the next session. The effect of the notice was also exhausted. At any subsequent time, the question could properly be brought forward again only as a new question, requiring a new and separate notice.

Strictly speaking, therefore, the amendment is void because the requirements of notice were not observed. Conceivably this might lead to an awkward situation unless corrected. The best advice in dealing with amendments to bylaws is to follow scrupulously every rule that applies to them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Essential Humanity

WHEN President Roosevelt declared in restrained language that "the news of the last few days from Germany has deeply shocked public opinion in the United States," he spoke the simple truth. How much good the speaking will do is not yet clear. Results may depend on how soon and how fully the truth gets through the German censorship. Newspapers in the Reich headline less important parts of the President's press conference, but print no word of his statement linking Germany's anti-Semitic riots with the return of Ambassador Wilson.

No one who knows the German people can believe that more than a propaganda-fed fraction of them can sanction what has been going on. And there is some possibility that when they fully understand what has happened and how the Christian world feels about it, they will be able to make their own revulsion felt.

It is precisely because the world expects more of Germany's twentieth-century civilization than of countries like Russia that it is now so shocked. There is relatively little disposition to revive World War hates and prejudices. Almost every American protest also voices genuine friendliness for the German people. Germans should know this. And they should know that their friends everywhere have faith that the essential humanity of the German people will sooner or later find expression and end this shameful business.

The New England Council

THE New England Council which opens its fourteenth annual conference in Boston today is probably the only group serving a well-defined section of the country in so many practical ways. There is hardly an important facet of New England living that is not affected in some measure by this organization of industrial, professional and governmental leaders.

Those who think of the Council merely as a publicity outlet for the New England tourist business miss the full import of its usefulness. Turning regional recreational advantages into a half-billion-dollar yearly business is only one of many ways in which the Council is helping New England to help itself.

The New England Council has been a real bulwark against the extremes of self-satisfaction and defeatism. Under the wholehearted leadership of such representative New England businessmen as James W. Hook, its retiring President, it has helped the manufacturer and the farmer to rely on their latent resourcefulness that they might make a better mouse trap or grow a better potato than their neighbors. That New England indices show a general 10 per cent lead over business averages for the Nation as a whole is a tribute to their traditional Yankee ingenuity.

Today when the Council speaks, New England listens—and then goes into action.

Sighs for Sale

GOOD news for New Yorkers is the announcement that the American "Bridge of Sighs" is for sale, and with it the two buildings which it connected—the Tombs prison and the Criminal Courts Building in lower Manhattan. They are to be replaced by modern buildings, costing $18,000,000, which will help to round out the Civic Center. The "Bridge of Sighs" was the corridor through which for years the drab procession of prisoners and defendants shuttled between jail and juries.

Although the doomed buildings were only about half a century old, their gloomy, bleak exteriors and dark, damp, cracked interiors made them look hoary with age, and for years judges and juries have feared the courts building might collapse on them. Both buildings stand on stilts in what used to be Collect Pond, where early residents of Nieuw Amsterdam hunted ducks and later generations of New York boys skated. In recent years the buildings have been slowly sinking into the spongy filled-in ground.

Finis is written to them simultaneously with the demolition of another nearby architectural monstrosity, the Federal Building and Post Office. When the wreckers finish, the latter site will be transformed into a park as a fitting setting for the Colonial City Hall, with lines as beautiful as those of the post office were ugly. Venerable St. Paul's Church, where Washington worshipped, will also have a more suitable setting.

It is more than two hundred years since the Tombs and Courts Building sites were conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty by charters from the British Crown. Now, at long last, New York is developing a Civic Center which already contains a modern Municipal Building, State and Federal Courts, State Office Building, and other structures. This concentration of civic activities is restoring the historic section to the prestige and uses of the days of Old New York. Father Knickerbocker still takes pardonable pride in improvements on the island which white men bought from the Indians for $24 and miscellaneous trinkets.

Peace by Pacts?

AS THE Anglo-Italian agreement comes into force, negotiations between France and Germany toward a similar understanding are moving out of their first stage, and the long-awaited trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain becomes a reality. If peace were procurable by pact, the headlines of the last few days would bring more relief than anything since the announcement that Godesberg was to be succeeded by a conference at Munich. But the world has been schooled for several years, now, to wait and see.

It is still a question whether Il Duce regards the Anglo-Italian agreement as something to live up to or merely something to wave at the Reichsführer whenever these two come into hailing distance on the Brenner Pass. The French-German understanding comes at a time when world democratic opinion is ill-attuned to any prospect of further concessions to Germany. And this opinion is well aware that a colonial problem exists between Germany and France, and of course between Germany and Britain, and that the four-power pact at which current European diplomatic jockeying is aimed will not be a certainty until numerous other questions are solved.

The Anglo-American trade agreement is as important for its constructive political potentialities as for its probable benefits to world trade. Yet more definite indications of a common front toward questions of pact observance in the Far East and elsewhere are still wanted if hopes of peace through pacts are to receive maximum encouragement.

That Big Little Speech

PICTURE the scene in south central Pennsylvania on November nineteenth, three quarters of a century ago. Thousands have assembled to see and hear the dedication of a national cemetery. A famous orator is to deliver the main address. He speaks for two hours, eloquently, passionately, fervently. Then a tall dark-bearded man, homely but wearing a lofty silk hat, says a few words which he had jotted down on the back of an old envelope. He speaks approximately three minutes, and an awkward hush ensues after he sits down. Has he failed? Did the two-hour elaborate address dwarf his brief effort into insignificance and nothingness?

Edward Everett had been the orator of the day. Abraham Lincoln had done the tiny aftermath. Now seventy-five years later what Everett said is all but forgotten, but what Lincoln said is widely remembered. Everett quickly sensed that Lincoln's address at Gettysburg was a little masterpiece, so the very next day he congratulated him in a note sent to the Executive Mansion. The President was pleased to know that "in your judgment the little I did say was not entirely a failure." He praised Everett's discourse as "eminently satisfactory." In his reply he commented that "you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one." As requested, he enclosed an autographed copy of his talk.

At the moment few recognized the inherent greatness of that little speech; but as time went on it grew in importance until it overshadowed the planned principal oration. Why did this occur? Authorities have analyzed those 270 words. They are the utmost of sincerity; they included nothing that could be omitted, and left out nothing that should have been included. Concisely and deftly they mirrored the circumstances surrounding the dedication. Seventy-five years afterward, it ranks with the masterful oratory of the ages.

Propaganda of Fear

"UNTIL we learn more about it . . . any program which contemplates prevention of infantile paralysis (by medical methods) is a bogus campaign."

These are strong words. They emanate, not from an opponent of material methods of healing, but from the spokesman of organized medicine in the United States—Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association. His remarks merit attention.

Dr. Fishbein referred to the proposal to expend $8,500,000 in a ten-year public health program aimed at preventing poliomyelitis and similar ailments. The funds would be "wasted," he charged, because the medical fraternity does not yet know enough about infantile paralysis.

A year ago, when a nation-wide organization was flooding the United States with similar propaganda, Dr. Fishbein decried the effort and declared that the dangers of infantile paralysis had been exaggerated in the public mind.

Dr. Fishbein's conclusions should give the propagandists pause. The fear aroused by efforts in behalf of such campaigns is quite as unnecessary and even more distressing in its effects than the temporary panic caused by the recent "War of the World" broadcast, which has resulted in such a teapot tempest. Anti-disease propaganda which increases fear of disease usually is followed by no next-morning reassurances that what has been detailed is a mere "vision of the night."

War and the Individual

Book News of the Day

DICTATORS—alike in the Far East, in Abyssinia, in Spain, and in Central Europe—have been up to the present only maneuvering for position before what is eventually to be their main stroke against civilization, is the startling conclusion suggested by Capt. Basil H. Liddell Hart in his new volume, THROUGH THE FOG OF WAR (London: Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Random. $2.50).

Captain Liddell Hart bases this view upon a critical study of various phases of the war of 1914-1918. His work includes not only a series of personal experiences of particular episodes in that war, but also an analysis of views on the struggle, as entertained by such leading figures as Lloyd George, Wilson, Foch, Joffre, and Pershing. This information is well documented. He applies it to world events that have since taken place.

* * *

Captain Liddell Hart finds that already "the attacker has been allowed to come within reach of gaining the decisive points without a battle; and in the most vital direction we have made no serious attempt to prevent him." He goes on to say that armament programs merely belong to the grand tactics of this modern kind of war and are vain if one allows oneself to be beaten strategically. The democratic nations, he adds, have been courting this risk. But the object of his book is not so much to suggest what ought now to be done, either nationally or internationally, to retrieve the position. It is more concerned with what method of personal approach to the problem is most likely to be successful, bearing in thought the materialistic nature of the forces with which civilization today is faced.

"If we take care of the means," he says, "the end will take care of itself."

His advice for taking care of the means is that each individual should shape out his own line of conduct, since the sum total of such action will be decisive in the end.

It is a case in his opinion not of what to do but of what to strive for. Man, he says, must learn to see clearly. He must "acquire ability to detach his thinking from every desire and interest, from every sympathy and antipathy—like ridding oneself of superfluous tissue, the tissue of untruth which all human beings tend to accumulate, for their own comfort and protection. And he must keep fit, to become fitter. In other words, he must be true to the light he has seen."

* * *

The conclusion is a remarkable one, drawn as it is from intimate and prolonged personal acquaintance with the terrible happenings of the greatest war that the world has seen. It may be said that in its essence it but repeats advice given in the ancient Greek inscription over the entrance to Apollo's Temple at Delphi, "Gnothi sauton" (know thyself), advice to which the Romans added, "Magna est veritas et praevalebit" (Great is truth and it will prevail). It is that, too, which Napoleon Bonaparte probably had in thought when he declared the overwhelming nature in war of the moral element as compared with what is material.

Nevertheless Captain Liddell Hart, in showing how these old fundamentals have been brought once more into prominence by the rush and pressure of modern war, has made a contribution to the right understanding of events that concern us all. E. C. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Middle Class

EVERYBODY else is trying to put into one phrase what the election signified, so why shouldn't we?

This is a middle-class country.

It is the middle class that pays the bills. And it is the middle class that calls the turn.

For long spells the middle class appears to be dead. But it is only sleeping.

The politician who fails to realize that gets the shock of his life.

The middle class is sometimes referred to as "the public," sometimes as "the people," sometimes as "the innocent bystander." It likes to go on journeys. Occasionally to the right, occasionally to the left. If times are calm for a while it wants excitement—yearns for a fire or something. But if times get too exciting, then it wants its carpet slippers and popcorn and a Sunday when it's raining.

The trouble with a lot of politicians is that they mistake sudden impulses on the part of the middle class for permanent trends. They find a lot of middle class hooked up with some minority movement or other and fail to realize that the middle class won't stay hooked. So they misguess the strength of the minority. They ride the minority for one win and think they have found a formula. They forget that the middle class is fluid. Witness what happens with the so-called labor vote, the farm vote, and so on.

So, great surprises occur. A "back to normalcy" in 1920 or another kind of "mandate" in 1936. Each deceptive and full of traps for vote hunters.

What we have been going through is more experimentation, more reform—more excitement—than the middle class wanted. It got fed up. So it voted as it did.—*New York World-Telegram.*

They Mean Well, But—

Native's Departure

AS THE man, so the country. The truism took form insensibly, for as she spoke my companion's face lost its customary look of definite awareness of the present and became the face of countless men, women and children who had lived before her; and the hamlet we were looking out upon no longer appeared as a collection of summer homes, perched some on bearberry-covered hills, others nestled in "hollows," but became the flourishing village of South Truro as it had existed a century ago. As thought molds the faces and bodies of men, I reflected, so it alters the features of a countryside.

We were sitting on a sandy cliff covered with beachgrass and at moments the picture seemed painted by my companion's words, at moments by the wind, at moments by the wash of waves.

"Pamet in my grandmother's day used to be deep enough so great vessels could nose their way inland for a considerable distance, and the wharves were bordered by shipyards and stores."

* * *

I looked and saw a stream no wider than a ribbon, bereft of the Company's store where "the women folks ran accounts when their men were off at sea," bereft of the ship chandlery, of the blacksmith's shop, and with no hint of the cobbler's where the boys and girls got copper toes put on their shoes. No longer required to carry ships from all ports of the world, the stream had contracted and its shores become a desolate waste. Yet I had no difficulty in reconstructing Pamet Harbor as the business center of the community whither trooped women with baskets on their arms for marketing, Sea Captains intent on re-provisioning their vessels, inland farmers, come with ox teams for seed corn and potatoes.

"Aunt Temple," my companion continued, "carried dry goods and wet goods. Butter and lard she considered dry goods in cold weather, but in summer when they melted in the tub, they were wet goods. She carried calicoes and cashmeres, corn meal and molasses, and a very little stick candy, for children had few pennies to spend. But Aunt Temple's principal line was talk. Just keen comment that made her neighbors mind their P's and Q's and caused 'em to gather in her store Saturday nights much as folks go now to Clubs." I understood. The social life of old South Truro had been recorded faithfully and pungently by Aunt Temple so that the memory of it still persisted like a sprig of yarrow sprung from an old root.

* * *

"Just across the valley was the district school. There were no matches those days and a boy was appointed for a week to light the fire. He would start out on a snowy morning with a flaming brand from the fireplace and run with it as fast as ever he could to the schoolhouse. And often when he was almost there the brand would go out and he'd have to return home and make the trip all over again. Sometimes, if there was sleet or rain, he'd make the trip as many as four times. The Academy came later," she went on. "It stood on the south side of the river on a pleasant knoll. Horace Mann," she added proudly, "was the head of the Massachusetts school system then, and he delivered the dedicatory address."

I didn't ask what form of architecture filled the empty space against the intensely blue sky, but I suddenly remembered reading that the diversified lives of the boys at Rugby under the good and great Dr. Arnold, as described in "Tom Brown," found its rival in the fishermen's sons of South Truro under an equally capable master. For as the currents of Pamet River refused to be coerced into wider channels as business life expanded, so fresh currents of thought were summoning the young men of Truro to new and unexpected callings. Already the town had begun to change, already the natives were leaving, so that the sermons preached in the auditorium, as well as the necktie and apron parties held in the vestry of the beautiful Meeting House, which still dominates the landscape with its "wooden naive classicism," would in a few years become things of the past.

* * *

For some moments my companion was silent and when she spoke again, her voice had a new intimate tone. "Do you want to hear how our family left South Truro," she asked. "The mode of travel was typical. My older brothers were married. Two had churches of their own in western cities, and one was a lawyer in Boston. It was to him we younger children had been sent. Mother and father followed us a fortnight later. They took the stage to Provincetown—terrible hard going with the wheels sinking deep in the loose sand of the road—and when they arrived, the packet had left the wharf. But the Captain sent a dory for the passengers. Now mother had on her best silk dress over a hoop skirt, and in her hand, carefully tied in a fancy bandbox, she carried her best bonnet. And as they neared the packet, the wash of the waves capsized the dory and all the passengers went overboard. But mother, upheld by her hoop skirt, sat primly on the water, holding her bandbox aloft, with the result that when she was lifted on board the packet, her silk dress, like the plumage of a sea bird, was dry and her beautiful bonnet unharmed."

She leaned forward quickly and consulted my wrist watch. "We'd best be starting," she said. "I told the auto man we'd like to drive to Race Point to see the new airport. I have a feeling," she added, "that some day I'd like to fly to Boston." I glanced at her face, then at the landscape. Both had changed. Her face wore its customary stamp of awareness of the present, as, in the artist colony, every cottage was equipped with a radio that kept it in immediate touch with the life of the world. MARY MEARS

The Wide Horizon

Czechoslovakia Since Munich

By Demaree Bess

BERLIN

THE German National Socialist press has assembled and presented with unconcealed satisfaction all evidence pointing to the development in the former democratic Republic of Czechoslovakia of a new kind of regime, more nearly resembling the present regime in Germany.

The partition of Czechoslovakia, it has been explained here, meant much more than physical changes in the map of central Europe. It meant also specifically the disappearance of what former President Eduard Beneš has frequently described as the "outpost of western democracy."

German National Socialists do not approve democracy. They believe, quite sincerely, that their own undemocratic and anti-democratic system is superior. They believe that the "masses" cannot be trusted to govern themselves intelligently, but should leave that task to a caste of men selected and trained as leaders. They claim the right to hold power indefinitely, and to suppress by force any who challenge their right. Like the Russian Communists, they justify terrorism as a means to crush political opposition of every description.

* * *

The former Czechoslovak State was not only a true democracy, but one of the most disciplined democracies in Europe. The Government believed so thoroughly in democracy that it permitted the existence of several large political parties which advocated the overthrow of democracy and its replacement by anti-democratic forms of government.

One such party was a Communist Party, which paid lip service to democracy but actually favored, like such parties everywhere, the same form of terroristic dictatorship which exists in Soviet Russia. Another was the Sudeten German Party, which eventually rose in rebellion against the Government which had tolerated its existence because one of the cardinal principles of democracy is tolerance.

In the partition of Czechoslovakia, German National Socialists see a great triumph over European democracy. Large portions of the former democratic Republic came directly under the rule of three undemocratic States, Germany, Poland, and Hungary. The remaining "rump" state of Czechoslovakia has already, as Germans see it, repudiated the democratic principles which formerly stood in such high repute, but whose adherents felt they were abandoned in their hour of need by Europe's great democracies and left to the mercies of anti-democratic neighbors.

In the circumstances, the groups in Czechoslovakia which had distrusted democracy and favored a system more like that prevailing in Germany, have become predominant in the new Government. Adherence to democratic principles, they say, has brought ruin to Czechoslovakia.

* * *

The German National Socialist group have watched with especial attention and noted with particular satisfaction the changes in Prague itself. The German press has welcomed such developments as the suppression of the Czech Communist Party, measures taken to limit the activities and influence of Jews, introduction of economic schemes similar to those worked out in Germany and previously adopted by other eastern European countries.

The partition of Czechoslovakia and the transformation of the Government of the remaining State has cleared the way, as the Germans see it, to many new developments. It has left Germany without any important trade rival in central and eastern Europe. It has destroyed any possible military threats from Czechoslovakia. It has crushed the vigorous Communist movement tolerated by the former Prague democracy.

Finally, Germany has vanquished, at least for the time being, the democratic system in Czechoslovakia, making way for a different system, which German National Socialists prefer.

Labor Under One Big Tent?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why do we have to have peace between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. in the sense of establishing both organizations under one big tent? It seems to me that the situation is being handled much better than it ever was from the point of view of labor. There never was a time when unionization was so widespread nor a time when the principle of unionism was more widely accepted by working people. There may be some relation between these facts and the cell division process within the A. F. of L. that has given the country two labor organizations instead of one.

It seems to me that the important need is for each of the groups to find out what it wants to do. It is the warfare over prestige in various localities that is distressing and when these two great organizations have warred long enough to discontinue the practice of trying to eat the grass on the other side of the fence while neglecting that in their own pastures, peace and order should prevail.

We object to concentration of power in the hands of a few capitalists who contrive to monopolize materials or service and yet get all stirred up because there is danger that the organization of unions will neglect a similar concentration of power. I can see nothing so very wrong with two powerful labor organizations. Duplication enables the workingman to run back and forth between the two when he is peeved just as we are privileged to try another grocery store when we become tired of one.

San Juan, P. R. C. LEIGH STEVENSON

"Character Builders"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently in a radio talk, the Superintendent of Cook County, Illinois, schools expressed himself thusly, "The schools should be character builders."

I have been told that the children in the primary grades receive part of their education via the school blackboards; if true, let us all hope that the day is not far distant when the commandments quoted and the Golden Rule will have the most prominent and permanent positions on all school blackboards, the whole world over. This would be such a character and morale builder, which the world is now so greatly in need of, and no creed should object to.

When this day arrives, the world must witness a great healing. All religions, and all who have the good of the world at heart, should play a leading role in such a cause for a better, cleaner and a more spiritual world to live in. A. DALLER

Oak Park, Ill.